

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

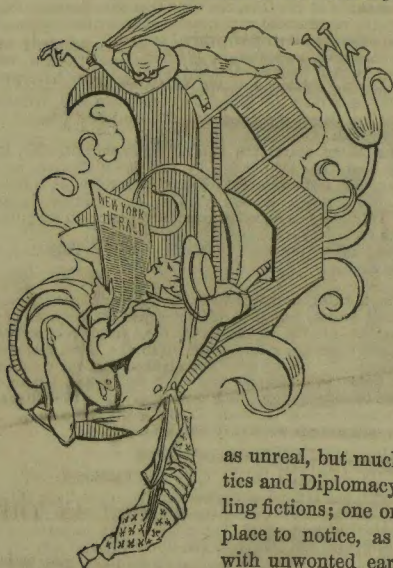


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

FICTIONS OF DIPLOMACY.



Y the term "legal fictions" are understood certain forms, which, for the sake of convenience, treat imaginary persons and things as real existences. To ordinary minds it may appear strange enough that a falsehood must be created in order to deal properly with truth. Nor does the Law stand alone in this respect; another branch of human government has its "fictions," quite

as unreal, but much more extensive. Politics and Diplomacy rejoice in many startling fictions; one or two it may not be out of place to notice, as they are being talked of with unwonted earnestness, in connection

with the pending Royal Alliances—matters in which Diplomacy has always found the most abundant employment for its "inky fingers." The fictions we allude to, are the phrases that now meet us everywhere—"the Balance of Power," the "Independence" and the "Integrity of Nations." Amid all the clamour made about these things, what are they really? what do they represent?

To begin with the grandest sounding, "the Balance of Power"—what is understood by it? It is about to be destroyed it ap-

pears by the Spanish Marriage, and England must interfere to prevent the catastrophe; the interference to be effectual must be one of force; force is war, and as we should find ourselves plunged into a conflict for "the Balance of Power," we ought certainly to know what we are asked to fight for, and whether we might not be wasting our substance for a shadow.

The Balance of Power is a political theory that has influenced the political intercourse of nations for some century and a half. It was a sort of compact between the States of Europe, knit by fear and suspicion, which led them to unite together against any one or two, who might seem anxious to aggrandise themselves to the peril of the rest. Questions of territory, marriages, successions, all affected "the Balance of Power," which, always varying, could rarely be adjusted without war; Monarchs were perpetually throwing their swords into the scale to keep the equipoise; but, as the rise and fall of nations, depend more on natural qualities than Campaigns or Cabinet Councils, or even Royal Marriages, "the Balance of Power" as a theory is falling into discredit, being almost as impracticable as the theory of perpetual motion. It is difficult to say what was the precise state of things which was to be kept unchanged, but we believe the position of Europe at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was nearly what the theory set out with, and to maintain that *statu quo*, countries could at one time be plunged into war with each other as if every movement of a neighbour was a direct injury. Blood, treasure, lives, energies were all wasted to prevent some "annexation" of territory, or some "alliance" of Royal persons, when both measures, after all the clamour about them, often proved the most disastrous and futile; the sources of weakness and confusion to the very parties whose ambition they gratified.

The importance of these alliances is overrated; even in more remote ages, when the Royal power was more absolute in all countries

than it is now in any, they were of no effect in producing unity while language, interest, and feelings, divided the respective people. The frequent marriages between the Crowns of England and France, never made one power of the two nations; on the contrary, they were scarcely ever at peace; there is far more friendly feeling between them now that such alliances are, by the Constitution of England, impossible. The intermarriages of the Royal Families of France and Spain have been quite as useless; long and bloody conflicts, the last not the least, told that the two people are thoroughly alien to each other; nothing will ever unite or assimilate them; to suppose that France and Spain can ever form one Empire—that, separated, they will ever act as such—is one of those phantoms the fear of which we ought to have outlived. No; the true power of nations will increase if the people possess the qualities that acquire it; against them a conspiracy of Cabinets to keep them weak would be useless; on the other hand, such a compact cannot save a decaying people from the result of weakness—unimportance.

They may retain their place on the map long after their influence is gone; they continue to be states, but they cease to be powers. Some respect is paid to them for the sake of their former renown; it is a feeling akin to that which in private life follows those "who have seen better days." All know that they are poor, but remember also that a time was when they were potential "on 'Change," and could shake the markets with a nod. Respect and forbearance to remind them painfully of their misfortunes by any overt act of contempt are their due; but to pretend to them they are now as great, as rich, and influential as ever, and to deal with them as if they were so, would be a mere mockery: yet this is the pleasant farce acted by diplomacy towards those decrepit states who have descended to the refuge which historical charity keeps for decayed nations. It endeavours to give weak, pauperised, and powerless countries, the influence, place, and functions of mighty



BREAD RIOT, IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, AT PARIS—SEE NEXT PAGE.

empires; it keeps up the old traditions of greatness, without regard to the changes of time and circumstance. For instance, in order to preserve "the Balance of Power," the European States have guaranteed the "Integrity of the Turkish Empire": there never was a more glaring instance of attempting to rottenness the semblance of strength: the power and energy of the Moslem race have departed from them; her "Integrity" has been guaranteed, and Egypt, Syria, Greece, have been taken from her; her "Independence" has been assured, while it is notorious that she is wholly governed by the European Ambassadors. She is doomed: her decay is from within, and no possible sacrifices to the "Balance" theory can avert her fall. A greater power than diplomacy is working against her; no human force will much longer preserve to Mahometans a dominion over Christians and Europeans; that Constantinople will again become a Christian capital, is among those events which may be predicted with the greatest confidence.

The truth is, that Nature has marked out the great channels in which the stream of human life, with all the outward manifestations of power, is to flow. As far as the theory of "the Balance of Power" adapts itself to those tendencies, it becomes a true one; but new developments of human power set it at defiance—it cannot check them. The whole Empire of Russia has grown up since "the Balance of Power" was made a principle in European politics; it has absorbed European kingdoms, stripped Turkey of many provinces, and pushed its Eastern frontier to the centre of Northern Asia; was this no disturbance of the old "Balance of Power"? If the idea cannot be enforced, let it cease to be held up to us as a principle of action; why should the world be set on fire for phrases?

The changes that are of real importance to the world, are those which raise and consolidate nations; these go on imperceptibly, while a Royal marriage makes all Europe ring with a clamour; against that Governments are urged to war, with as much earnestness as if we were in the middle of the fifteenth century. To a nation so indifferent to the alliances of its own Sovereigns, and so little affected by them as England, it is more curious that appeals on such exploded absurdities as "the Balance of Power" should be made. If the Spanish people so deeply hate the French match, let them show their aversion, and prevent it; if they will not, it is no business of ours. That there has been some underhand dealing in the way in which the affair was brought about, is true; but some men would rather attain an end by a crooked path, even when they might do it as well by a straight one; but that does not alter our position towards the French and Spanish people, with neither of whom have we any cause of quarrel; and we fully agree with the conclusion of a contemporary, that "the three races of French, English, and Spanish, may come to understand each other, respect each other, and trade equally with each other, in despite of the mean trickery, selfish alliances, and superannuated pretensions of Courts and Princes. If diplomacy has failed to secure the freedom and independence of the Peninsula, let us set to work the larger diplomacy of the press, and of all modes of enlightening and influencing public opinion. Let us take care and not make this quarrel between the French and English Governments a quarrel between the French and English people."

BREAD RIOTS IN PARIS.

A serious riot occurred in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, on Wednesday (last week), in consequence of a rise in the price of bread. We subjoin all the particulars which the Paris papers supply. The following paragraph appeared in part of our impression last week, and will explain the origin of the riot:—

"A rather serious disturbance took place on Wednesday night in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, occasioned by an augmentation (of four centimes) in the price of the four pounds loaf. The inhabitants of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine and adjacent streets, principally inhabited by cabinet-makers, white-smiths, &c., assembled in considerable numbers, at seven o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to the bakers' shops in the vicinity, in order to lay in provisions of bread, in consequence of the rise in price which was to commence on Thursday morning. The quantity left after the sale of the day was soon disposed of; and the crowd increasing became riotous, soon broke the shop fronts and several of the gas lamps. This scene continued for some time, and about half-past nine the mob commenced raising a barricade across the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, with the stones of the Rue Lenoir, which they unpaired with incredible celerity. The Horse Municipal Guard soon afterwards arrived, and rode among the crowds several times, but they always opened their masses and gave them free passage, closing immediately behind them. A battalion of the 48th Foot, headed by its Colonel, afterwards came to the spot. They were received with cries of 'Vive la Ligne!' and the tumult having lasted until near midnight, the populace began gradually to disperse, and the streets became comparatively quiet. The rioters did not, however, separate without making an appointment for rendezvous at the same quarter on Thursday evening. The bakers having been prevented baking in the night, carts, loaded with bread, on Thursday morning arrived from all quarters, and the bread they contained was sold in the street."

We translate the following from *La Presse*:—"At No. 159 of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, a little higher up than the Hospice des Enfants Trouvés, is the shop of M. Astier, a baker, who usually sells to workmen bread of the second quality. As the price of bread was on the next day (the 1st instant) to be raised considerably, the unfortunate men were anxious to lay in as large a stock as possible at the old price; so that, towards seven or eight o'clock, there was no more bread to be procured either at M. Astier's shop, or at No. 165. The bakers discontinued giving credit as much as possible; and a report was spread throughout the neighbourhood that they would not sell any more bread. This report led to assemblages of the people, and riot."

"Not a stone of the bakehouse of M. Astier was left whole. All the lamps of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, from the fountain at the angle of the Rue de Charonne to the Rue Moreau, were broken. In the Rue Lenoir, Moreau, St. Marguerite, and de Cotte, to the *marché* Lenoir, the lamps were much injured."

"Many of the windows at the bakehouse at No. 165 were broken. The authorities having been apprised of the riots, sent agents upon the spot directly, who requested the assistance of the Municipal Guard; but the Municipal Guard not being sufficiently numerous, they were worsted, and one of them was seriously wounded. This individual having been carried by his comrades to the house of M. Marchand, restaurateur, No. 146, a shower of stones was thrown, which broke the windows of that establishment. At ten o'clock, a reinforcement arrived, and the rioters dispersed themselves in the faubourg. A band of them went along the Place Maubert, and made an attack upon a baker's shop; but a post of the Municipal Guard having put them to the route, part dispersed in the Faubourg St. Jacques and the Rue de Seine."

On Thursday evening (last week), the assemblage in the Quartier San Antoine became again so numerous along the whole of the Rue du Faubourg and the adjacent streets, that the magistrates were obliged to take strong measures. Troops of the line, horse and foot municipal guards, sergens de ville, and police officers in plain clothes, marched simultaneously into the Place du Trône and the Place de la Bastille. On their way they were hailed, and in some instances pelted. They were at length compelled to charge. Many of the mob, who were almost all in blouses, took refuge in the house No. 45, which was immediately surrounded by the armed force, and several of the rioters, all young persons, were arrested. By ten o'clock the mob was entirely dispersed, and all remained quiet throughout the night."

Another disturbance was attempted in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, on Saturday evening, owing to, or rather on pretence of, the rise in the price of bread; but the streets of that turbulent quarter were watched by so many and such strong patrols of cavalry and infantry, that the rabble were easily dispersed."

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces that the number of captures effected, in consequence of these disturbances, amounts to 74. M. St. Didier has been instructed to prosecute the parties for tumultuously assembling for the purposes of devastation and pillage.

GENERAL FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—The Scotch papers give a lamentable account of the present state of the potato crop in Scotland, and of the prospects of the poorer classes during the impending winter. The failure of the potatoes appears to be universal throughout Scotland; but it is only in the Highlands, and more especially in the Highlands of the western mainland and the Hebrides, that anything like famine seems to be apprehended.

BANKRUPTCY OF A RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Plews were engaged before Mr. Commissioner Evans at the Court of Bankruptcy in opening a plan of bankruptcy against the whole of the Directors of the Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway Company. This is the first that has been issued under the 9th and 10th of Victoria, chap. 28, entitled "An Act to facilitate the dissolution of Railway Companies," and it was sued out upon the petition of Mr. Charles Fly Blunt, of Montague-place, engineer. The assets, it is said, will amount to £16,000 or £18,000. The Commissioner said, he did not see that the Company had committed any act of bankruptcy according to the terms of the statute. Mr. Lawrence then referred his Honour to that clause which provides, that on proof by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, of a meeting of shareholders has been held, and declared the Company insolvent, an act of bankruptcy shall be deemed to have been committed. The learned Commissioner referred to the section in question, and then adjudicated the Directors of the above railway (upon production of the necessary papers) to be bankrupts, and they will, therefore, appear as such in the *Gazette*. It was stated that the private property of the Directors is not liable under the Act.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Prosists, poets, comic and tragic writers, painters and musicians, all are off to Madrid; nor does another species of the *irritable genus* still more congenial to Spain, and its habits lack a representation.—Alexandre Dumas is gone to represent the melodrama; just as some people, instead of considering corn as the source of sound human nutriment, deem its great value the production of alcohol, so the greater majority of good countrymen estimate the most important events just in proportion as it can produce more or less excitement and amusing stimulation.

In the meantime, curiosity is on the tip-toe of expectation; Paris takes the Castilian *tournaire*, the ladies are adopting the *basquina* and black dress of the *Madridienas*, whilst our beaux give their mustachios and imperials the new twist of Philippe II., and wear huge cloaks overlapping the shoulder like news-mongering Dons at the Puerta del Sol at Madrid. The *Hervés* of the new dramas and comedies, like that just produced at the *Theatre Français*, are all Don Gusmans and Don Juans; whilst the *Cirque Olympique* is endeavouring to get up a bull fight further to illustrate the revived policy "il n'y a plus de Pyrénées." Great has been the astonishment of our *gobemouches* at the assertion of M. Dumont, the Minister of Public Works, who has just returned from a running peep over England and Scotland in rail-road trains. His portly excellency assured M. Guizot, and the gaping Deputies at his levee yesterday, that he had not found a man in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, or Glasgow, who gave one thought to the Montpensier marriage, and, consequently, argued the travelled, sapient statesman, Lord Palmerston is playing a discordant solo for his personal satisfaction. If busy, industrious Englishmen are so indifferent to Spain, I, on the other hand, can assure you that the heads of all Paris are on the road to Madrid—so much so, that there is scarce a bit of news to pick up, except what is Spanish; unless it be such mere bagatelles as a recital of the way in which C. Lafitte, the banker, has berthed his new thorough-bred chestnut horse he bought in Yorkshire—which, all the *gobemouches* assure us, is lodged in a drawing-room, with a porphyry manger, silver chains, and silk trappings, with a desire that the groom will not speak to him too sharply; or the election of old Musard, Jullien's predecessor, to be Mayor of Auteuil, on which occasion, of course, the whole district was seized with a general *tarantella* or galop, and poured into the streets and lanes to indulge the fantastic toe; so that it looked as if we had a return of the dancing epidemic of the middle ages. Another topic is the quarrel of J. Janin, "the immortal author of Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe,'" with the *Débats*, of which he has been for years the principal ornament. On hearing that the proprietor of this journal had sent Alexandre Dumas to Madrid as historiographer, it appears that the very substantial representative of those very thin and magical initials, J. J., sent in his resignation; however, both parties have too much need of one another not to make up the quarrel. Whilst Alexandre Dumas is chronicling the marriage of his young patron, the Duke, the walls of his new Theatre Montpensier are rising rapidly, and one might think most conspicuously, if one looks to the crowds of idle *badauds* who are always thronging the Boulevard to look at it, and appear as if they would enter before it is finished. There are rumours of some of the first actors of the classical drama engaging in its performances; and, if so, we should have this singular result, that, in the decline of the drama in Paris, the great artists would seek the same refuge they do in London at the Surrey and Sadler's Wells. Adolphe Adam has not had so much good fortune as "the Novel Briareus." As soon as he got his patent and licence for a third lyrical theatre he lost his better half—a partner who had the money whilst he had the talent. However, it appears he has now found another child of Mammon to second him. This addition of two new theatres to those of Paris is an unexpected revolution in the tastes of society; for, until the last two years, we were expecting the same abandonment and closing of theatres as in London, where, in by-gone days, you possessed twice as many as in Paris, which was natural, since, in our settled climate, and with our peculiar peripatetic habits, we have out-door recreations in open air without number, which fog and rain in your capricious clime must prevent all wise people to undertake.

Amongst the departures for Spain, which have given rise to most observation here, is that of the two eldest daughters of Queen Christina, and of her husband Munoz, who were completing their education in the suburbs of Paris. Their going so far to partake of the marriage cake, is a proof that Madame Munoz is obliged to renounce for the time her much longed-for trip to Paris, although her hotel here, and her villa at Malmaison had been for some time in active preparation. One cannot imagine a worse journey, and one more detrimental to their education, than that these unfortunate children are going to undertake, and it makes one feel how precarious must be the position of their royal sister, now about to be married to a half idiot Prince, that their mother should not dare to gratify her wish to escape to Paris.

We have just heard that Rossini, in spite of the fast advancing progress of his last new opera at the Académie de Musique, has put off his advent for a month longer. The wags here pretend that as that great German composer, the mild-tempered Mendelssohn Bartholdy, was lately arrested on crossing the Rhine, being mistaken for a rebel and a conspirator, Rossini fears he in his turn might be taken to prison under the idea that he is Don Carlos.

FRANCE.

The marriage of the Duke de Montpensier seems to create additional excitement in Paris, as the day for the celebration of it approaches.

The Paris papers have daily published telegraphic despatches of the route of the French Princes towards Madrid.

The first was dated "Behobia, 2d instant, 11 o'clock, A.M."—"The Princes have just entered Spain. Their reception at Irun was most brilliant and cordial."

Another despatch dated Bayonne, October 3, says:—"The Princes were welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm on their road to Tolosa, where a magnificent *fête* was offered to their Royal Highnesses. The concourse of people was immense. Their Royal Highnesses leave this morning for Vittoria, where a similar reception awaits them."

The French Government received on Sunday a telegraphic despatch, dated Vittoria, Saturday evening, 3d October.

It announced the arrival of the Dukes of Montpensier and Aumale in that city, at six o'clock on the evening of that day. Throughout the whole of their passage they had been received by the authorities with every possible testimony of respect. Their reception by the populace had been marked by enthusiastic acclamation. Everywhere the Princes made the liveliest impression.

The following telegraphic despatch was received on Monday by the French Government:—

"BAYONNE, OCT. 5.—The Princes left Vittoria yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, for Burgos. They have arrived at Miranda, where everything passed off admirably, and they again proceeded on their journey at eleven o'clock."

The despatch received on Tuesday was as follows:—

"BURGOS, OCT. 5.—The Princes arrived here yesterday evening at six o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses have met in Castille with the same reception as in the Basque provinces. In every place the greatest anxiety was manifested to welcome them, and they received the loudest acclamations. The Princes proceeded on their journey this morning, at eight o'clock, for Buitrago."

The *Toulonnais* of the 1st instant has the subjoined account of the return of the Prince de Joinville and his fleet to Toulon:—

"The Mediterranean squadron, which, on leaving the Gulf of Spezzia, was on its way towards the coast of Spain, received orders to return to Toulon, where it came to anchor last evening. This return of the fleet has produced some sensation."

It is generally supposed that the Government wished, under present circumstances, to avoid any probable rencontre on the coast of Spain between the French and English squadrons. On their arrival in this roadstead the ships were ordered to complete their stocks of provisions. The Prince de Joinville came on shore yesterday, and went to the residence of the Maritime Prefect, but his Royal Highness preserves a strict *incognito*. This afternoon the different authorities went on board the *Souverain* to compliment his Royal Highness."

The *Sicile* announces that disturbances have taken place at Genetard, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire. The peasants had assembled at several places where it was said corn had been accumulated. The Sub-Prefect of Charolles, together with a company of the 49th Regiment, in garrison at Macon, marched against the peasants, and order was restored; but considerable apprehension of a scarcity prevailed throughout the country, and further agitation was apprehended.

There have been some attempts at riot at St. Omer, in consequence of the injunction against the National Guard carrying their arms at the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Orleans. The authorities have been assailed with hootings, hisses, and outcries, among which were "Death to Tyrants!" "Bread at Five Sols!" The "Marseillaise" was sung, and several windows broken. But the troops were called out, and the rioters were dispersed, and as it was made public that the Duchess of Orleans had sent 6,000*fr.* on the occasion of the inauguration, the populace calmed down, and the disturbances were not renewed.

On Sunday night, at the moment when the Salle Valentino, Paris, was at the height of its gaiety, and the dancers were in the midst of a rapid polka, a young woman, elegantly dressed, and apparently in brilliant health, suddenly stopped and fell. Her high colour subsided, and she was considered to have fainted. As the bystanders found it difficult to restore her to sensation, a medical man was sent for, and he declared her to be dead! An aneurism had broken, and the hemorrhage consequent on it had produced death.

The King, on Sunday, reviewed, at the Carrousel, several regiments of the garrison of Paris, several batteries of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, and two regiments of light cavalry, viz., the 3rd Lancers and the 8th Hussars. The review commenced at one o'clock, and lasted an hour. When the King passed along the ranks, and particularly during the defile, his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, who had just arrived from Toulon, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was received with loud acclamations. The King, although he had nearly accomplished his 73rd year, appeared to be in excellent health. His Majesty distributed several decorations to officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments about to leave Paris.

Lord Normanby delivered to M. Guizot on Monday a copy of the second protest presented by Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish Cabinet.

The French Rentes fell on a report of the recall of Mr. Bulwer, and Lord Normanby not dining with the King of the French on Tuesday, the 73d anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Paris from Toulon on Monday.

Lord Brougham is now in Paris.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 30th ult. state that the preparations for the double marriage were proceeding with the utmost activity. They occupied no less than 6,000 individuals, who were paid by the Ayuntamiento. The French Princes were expected on the 6th. The Senate had granted Ministers the authorisation to levy taxes, by a majority of 99 votes to 1, which was supposed to be that of General Serrano. The British fleet was off Tetuan, on the coast of Morocco, on

the 24th, and was to return in a few days to Gibraltar. M. Bernardo da Silva Cabral, former Minister of Justice of Portugal, embarked on the 23d at Cadiz for Marseilles.

The General Officers of the Army at present in Madrid waited on her Majesty on the previous day with the object of felicitating her on her marriage, and that of her sister. General Pezuela, as Captain-General of New Castile, was at the head, and addressed the Queen, her mother, and sister, in terms of felicitation.

The Queen replied in a few words, and permitted the generals to kiss her hand. A letter from Tolosa contains the following interesting account of the reception given at Irun and Tolosa to the French Princes:—"The Princes entered Irun amidst the acclamations of the people, the houses being decked with various ornaments, the bells ringing, and the troops under arms. They were received with all hospitality at the residence of M. Lardizabal, who had prepared for them a splendid breakfast, at which, according to the custom of the country, they were waited on by beautiful young girls, and the honours of which were performed by Mme. Lardizabal. Amateur performers of the town played a variety of select pieces of music. General Harispe, the Prefect, and Sub-Prefect of the Bases of the Pyrénées accompanied the Princes to Irun. At 11 o'clock their Royal Highnesses left Irun, and were greeted along the road with numerous manifestations of welcome at every place they passed through. On coming within sight of Saint Sebastian the Ayuntamiento of the town came out as far as Astigarraga to compliment them. On reaching the gates of Tolosa another triumphal arch was prepared, and the members of the local deputations were waiting under it to receive the Royal travellers. Having delivered an address to them, the Princes were conducted to a mansion lately occupied by the Marquis de Bargas, where by the Queen's orders every preparation was made to receive her august visitors. Tolosa had prepared for the gratification of their Royal Highnesses one of its national entertainments called *Comparsas*, so celebrated throughout Spain. In the great square under the windows of the residence of the Princes, was erected a vast platform or stage, and the balconies of all the surrounding houses were filled with spectators gaily clad in the different national costumes. Lively tunes, played by a well composed band, announced the approach of the dancers. First came a number of youths dressed in white tunics, sprigged with gold, crowned with sparkling diadems, and each carrying a species of guitar or lute. These were followed by a double rank of dancers, male and female, in robes of blue and white, and rose-coloured jackets with white pantaloons, all of them belonging to the first families of the city. While the bearers of the lutes took a station at the foot of the estrade, the dancers ascended and formed themselves into a semicircle. Before commencing their dance two of the young ladies, each with her cavalier, came from the group, entered the house in which were the Princes, and asked their permission to dance before them. This permission was of course granted, and the Princes came out on the balcony. While the dancers were promenading preparatory to the dances, the band of young musicians played and sung a cantata written and composed in the picturesque words and airs of the *Romanero*, in honour of their Royal Highnesses. As this closed, the dance gradually became animated. At six o'clock a splendid dinner was served, and there assembled around the Royal Dukes a number of distinguished personages. After dinner the Hôtel de Ville was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks was exhibited on the banks of the Oria, the river that runs through Tolosa. When these were over dancing commenced with great vigour by the people, who executed the fandango and sorisco with all the national ardour."

THE UNITED STATES.

By the New York packet-ship *Forkshire*, Captain Bailey, we have advices from that city to the 2nd, one day later than was brought by the steam-ship *Britannia*. The news being only one day later, possesses but little interest beyond that communicated by the last arrival.

The internal affairs of the United States are entirely unimportant. Mr. Bancroft was expected to leave New York for London by the *Great Western*, on the 8th of October. Mr. McLane had had an audience with the President at Washington. We learn from St. Louis that two Mormon spies had been shot by the anti-Mormon mob at Nanvoo. This, it is feared, is the commencement of a sanguinary conflict between these factions.

The tone of the American journals in regard to Mexico seems to indicate a less confident belief that pacific effects will follow the return of Santa Anna to the Government.

The details received from the United States force in Cahahulla possess considerable interest. The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo in the despatch of the troops *en route* to the interior. All the regulars, with the exception of one regiment, had left the depot: and General Taylor, according to the latest despatches received at Washington, expected to make a further advance with the volunteers by the 1st of September at the latest. General Wallis's brigade had left on the 22nd of August, with orders to advance towards Monterey as far as the village of China, and to remain there until further advised. The reports made to General Taylor as regards the state of the roads were very unfavourable.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS WITH THE KAFFIRS.

The *Maria Somes*, transport, has arrived at Port Natal, from the Cape of Good Hope, after a short passage, having sailed on the 4th of August, bringing accounts of a later date than previously received, but none of any importance respecting the Kaffir war. Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, who was on the frontier, with plenty of troops, had chased the Kaffirs across the plains, and expected to come up with them in two days. The *Resistance*, troop-ship, had arrived at the Cape, with the 45th Regiment on board, from Monte Video. The French had assembled no less than 1500 troops on an island about 180 miles north of Madagascar, preparatory, it was surmised, to some contemplated expedition against Madagascar. It will be remembered that the *Maria Somes* is the transport which encountered so severe a hurricane in her passage from Colombo to the Cape, with part of the 90th Regiment, and that she owed her safety on that occasion to the laudable exertions of the troops. So much was this vessel in jeopardy, and so necessary the great efforts made to prevent her foundering, that her pumps were completely worn out by them, and they were replaced by new ones on her arrival at the Mauritius.

The *Cape of Good Hope Gazette* of July 31, says:—"Thousands of oxen, and cows, and horses, it is said, have passed the Kei, to which point it will give our troops some trouble to follow them. The balance of account on the week, as far as we have information, is all in favour of the Kaffirs. While our troops have been toiling through the Kaffir country, encumbered with 250 waggons, without meeting with an enemy, or a single head of cattle, the Kaffirs have made a dash into the colony, and impoverished as it was, have swept off at least 600 head, besides a good many horses, the larger proportion within a circuit of ten miles of Graham's Town."

The following is from the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 25th of July:—"This frontier is still infested by the enemy; but, from all we can gather, in very small, scattered parties, and which lurk in the rugged, bushy kloofs, watching for opportunity to spring upon the unguarded herd, and to carry off any stock which can be seized without any great personal risk. From the information received from the N. and N.E. boundary, affairs in that direction are not more cheering than in our immediate front. The Tambookies, under Mapassa, are, it is said, fully prepared to take the field, and will muster, it is supposed, from 1500 to 2000 men. Fortunately, we have an officer in command in that quarter, in whose ability and energy the colony has confidence. From across the northern boundary, the accounts are also calculated to occasion uneasiness, though, at present, they rest upon rumours, and not upon authenticated facts. These rumours state that the emigrant Boers and Griquas were engaged in active hostilities; that the British resident agent, Captain Warden, had interposed between the belligerents, and had lost a few men in an encounter with the emigrants. These, we repeat, are the current rumours, but which are somewhat at variance with the previous accounts received by us from that direction."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The regular Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles, arrived on Wednesday. Some of the news contained in the papers was anticipated by the Waghorn express, *via* Trieste, the arrival of which we noticed in part of our impression last week; but the present express enables us to publish the following intelligence from Calcutta up to the 15th August.

The most important news was from Lahore. Lall Sing's expedition, under Mir Bhagwan Singh, against the Dewan of Mooltan, had been unsuccessful. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 29th July, has the following particulars:—

"News reached us last night, giving an account of the complete failure of the force sent from Lahore, under Mir Bhagwan Singh, who had intended making a night attack, and carrying all before him. Dewan Moolraj, however, was 'wide awake'; and, having received secret information of the plan concocted, he completely outmanoeuvred his opponents, by turning their flanks; and, having got into their rear, he 'opened the ball' at midnight with great activity; 300 men of the Durbar are said to be killed or taken prisoners, and four of their guns have also been captured. Fresh troops were urgently applied for, and left Lahore today for the scene of action."

War, being thus begun, will no doubt spread; and Government has taken measures for the emergency.

Lord Hardinge remains at Simla, as also does Lord Gough. On the opening of the cold season, the former enters on a tour of inspection.

The accounts from Scinde continue far from favourable. Scarcity of food has succeeded the fearful inroads of pestilence. This want has been strongly felt at Kurrahee. Her Majesty's 17th have suffered much from fever at Sukkur; they have now come down to Kurrahee, bringing all their sick, amounting to no fewer than 90, along with them. "The European corps and artillery at Sukkur," says the *Bombay Times*, "had, in the course of four months, lost two commissioned officers, and between 60 and 70 non-commissioned officers and men, out of a strength of 900." Sir C. Napier goes home for certain.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—The Rev. Mr. Marshall has just been appointed vicar of the important parish of St. Bride, rendered vacant by the recent translation of the Rev. Thomas Dale to the lucrative living of St. Pancras. The vicarship of St. Bride's was offered, in the first instance, to each of the several canons of Westminster Abbey, according to seniority, but declined. The parish of St. Bride contains a population of 8000 souls, and the average attendance in the church is 1500.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD AND MR. ANDERTON.—A long inquiry took place at the Mansion House on Wednesday, in reference to the charge made by Mr. Anderton against Mr. Alderman Wood, of the non-payment of counsel's fees by Mr. Alderman Wood, as the solicitor to the Irish Society. It was elicited that a payment was made on Monday last of £564 18*s.*, being the full amount due to the respective counsel on account of the Irish Society. In consequence of the absence of the clerks to the counsel, however, the fact of the payment was not known at the time when a contradiction was made by Mr. Anderton to the statement that the fees had been paid. Thus the statement of both parties was correct, although there was an apparent contradiction, and the Lord Mayor said he acquitted them both.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SHOCKING MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT ELHAM, KENT.

In our latest impression last week, we gave an account of the discovery of the murder of a woman and her daughter, with the suicide of the perpetrator of the deed, on the previous Wednesday. It appears that the family of Sharruck Richard Bragg, a bricklayer, lived in a house at Elham, near Canterbury, with other persons, by whom, for some time past, he had been noticed as being in a low desponding way, which had been more striking since he had left the church and gone to chapel. On some occasions he had betrayed to them remorse of conscience, and confessed that he had not acted rightly, but still, by others, it was thought he was jealous of his wife. At a very early hour, on the above day, while his wife was in bed with an infant by her side, he struck her violent blows on the temple with a hammer, which rendered her insensible, and then committed the like diabolical violence on a child of theirs, five years old, which lay in a side bed, but left the infant unhurt; and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his throat.

On receiving information of the horrible catastrophe, Mr. T. T. Delasaux, the Coroner, immediately summoned a jury, and in the afternoon opened an inquiry at the King's Arms.

The following evidence was adduced:—

William Jagers, of Elham, schoolmaster, stated that he had lodged at the house of the deceased for about ten months. The family consisted of Sharruck Richard Bragg, his wife Mary, and two children, the eldest named Ellen, aged about five years, and an infant, aged about four months. The conduct of the deceased man towards his wife and children had been most kind; he (the witness) had never heard an angry word uttered by him towards either of them. About four weeks ago, the deceased went into his room, and said he expected he should be transported; on which witness said, "I suppose you have committed some great crime that deserves transportation." He replied that he did not know that he had. Witness did not then consider that he was acting like a man in his proper senses. He said he had been a bad man to his wife, and upon witness asking what he had done, he replied, he had not acted rightly towards her, but did not say in what manner. The deceased had frequently appeared low and melancholy during the last month. Witness spoke to him about ten o'clock on the previous Monday night, when they had been to chapel together. He did not then appear low. Witness went to bed about half-past ten on Tuesday night. The deceased, his wife, and children, had retired before that time, but at what hour he did not know. When he went to bed, he did not hear any noise in the bed-room of the deceased. About half-past five on the Wednesday morning, he heard something heavy fall on the floor in the chamber of the deceased; shortly before which he believed he heard the wife of the deceased groaning. About five o'clock he heard a person call the deceased by the name of Sharruck, and he believed he heard him answer. The wife continued to groan, and for some time the groans continued louder, appearing to be at a greater distance. About six o'clock witness got up and dressed himself, and on looking out of the window saw a little girl knocking at the front door. He went down stairs and opened the door, but the child was gone. He then discovered some blood lying on the floor of the fore-room, which is under the chamber of the deceased, and on looking up he perceived more coming through the ceiling. He thereupon called Mrs. Quested, desiring her to go and open the bed-room door of the deceased. He occupied a sitting-room and bed-room in the same house. He had seen in the wash-house of the deceased a hammer similar to that produced; it had been used for breaking of coals. The wife of the deceased was a quiet well-conducted woman.

James Bragg, bricklayer, brother to deceased, saw him the previous night, about seven o'clock, and had some conversation with him. Accompanied him to North Elham, for some cabbage plants, which he (deceased) had bought. Deceased had laboured under a depression of spirits for the last month. Was at work with him about three weeks ago; he was then strange in his conversation, and different from what he had been in the habit of being. Endeavoured to get him to divulge the cause, but he did not do so clearly. Witness was of opinion that he was jealous of his wife, but he did not say from what cause. He said, "If I was to die, there is another man ready to marry my wife."

Sarah, the wife of James Bragg, deposed to deceased's spirits having been much depressed for the last six weeks, but from what cause she did not know. The depression of spirits commenced at the period he left off going to church, and attending chapel. She was one of the first to enter the bed-room that morning after the deed, and found a razor covered with blood lying in a chair. She took the infant from the bed, the mother being perfectly insensible, and groaning. The other child was also groaning, and was covered with blood. She was lying in a side-bed. The deceased man was lying on the floor quite dead.

James Beattie, surgeon, of Elham, deposed that the injuries to the woman appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument, like the hammer, and by a right-handed person. He believed the first blow must have rendered her insensible. He found the left temple and left malar bone of Ellen Bragg, the child, fractured, with a large lacerated wound over the malar bone—which injuries were sufficient to have caused death, and were, doubtless, inflicted by a heavy instrument like the hammer. The child, who was insensible, died about eight o'clock.

As the proceedings of the double inquiry were so intimately connected, we have blended the evidence; but separate verdicts were returned. In the first place, that the deceased, Sharruck Richard Bragg, committed suicide while labouring under insanity; and that he killed and slayed Mary Bragg, his wife, and Ellen, his daughter, while in that state of unsound mind, and that, therefore, it was not felonious.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR HULL.—A very extensive conflagration of farm property has taken place in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The sufferer is Mr. James Watson, of Wandby, about ten miles to the west of Hull, and four east from South Cave, a gentleman who has long been known throughout England and on the Continent, for the superior character of his horned cattle and sheep. There appears to be not the slightest doubt that this great destruction of property is the work of an incendiary. Fourteen stacks, containing the whole of the wheat and hay, and nearly the entire crops of an extensive farm, were destroyed. The loss in money value is about £2000.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY MINE EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—Another fatal mine explosion took place on Saturday, at one of the coal-pits of the late Mr. Horton, at Lyttelton Hall, near West Bromwich. It appears that Mr. John Baylis, the "doggy," or manager of the pit, had gone down, as usual, with the miners, to the number of twenty-four men and boys. As was customary, he tried the workings with the safety-lamp; and, in the first side of the work, he discovered an accumulation of sulphur. He set the colliers to disperse it, and shortly after went to the other side of the work to ascertain whether any sulphur had been forced into it out of the first. In about ten minutes after, the explosion took place. It is impossible to tell how it occurred; but the probability is that it was through the carelessness or negligence of some of the colliers, who are always anxious to get to work as soon as the sulphur is dispersed, taking a lighted candle into the workings—the reckless individual probably paying the penalty of his imprudence with his life. Its effects were very afflicting. Seven of the unfortunate men who were engaged dispersing the sulphur were dreadfully burned, their bodies in some parts being literally roasted by the flame and blackened by the clouds of vapour. Suspended in the skip, about eighty yards down the shaft, which is sunk to the depth of three hundred yards, were John Robinson, the engineer, and William Hadley, a workman engaged in repairing the shaft, when the explosion took place. The hot air, which rushed up the shaft with irresistible violence, carried the skip and the men for some distance upward, when it became unhooked from the rope to which it was attached, and these two unfortunate persons were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a depth of nearly 800 feet. They were awfully mutilated. A lad named Joshua Cash, about 17 years of age, was dreadfully scorched. He had been at the bottom of the pit at the time, and was enveloped in flames. Mr. Baylis fortunately observed his condition, ran to his assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the burning clothing which hung about his body. He was carried home, but his injuries were of such a nature as to preclude all hope of recovery, and, after enduring intense agony, death terminated his sufferings on Tuesday forenoon. With the exception of one, they are all married men, having families. On Monday, an Inquest was held at West Bromwich. All the evidence went to show that there was no criminal negligence on the part of the managers of the pit, and that the dreadful occurrence which had deprived these men of life had been purely the result of accident. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

ACCIDENT ON THE LEEDS AND BRADFORD RAILWAY.—Another accident has taken place on the Leeds and Bradford Railway, which, in this instance, has proved fatal. It appears that on Saturday last, when one of the morning trains from Leeds for Bradford had arrived near Kirkstall Forge, the engine-driver perceived a man walking on the line at the distance of eighty yards in advance. He immediately sounded the whistle twice, but as the man took no heed he let off the steam and reversed the motion of the engine, yet all was to no purpose: before the train could be stopped, the man was knocked down, and the whole of the carriages passed over him. His death was instantaneous. He proved to be a labourer employed on the line, named John Johnson, about 33 years of age. The deceased, from the nature of his employment, must have been aware of the usual times of trains arriving at that vicinity. An inquest was held on the body the same day before Mr. Blackburn, the Coroner for the borough of Leeds, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

WILL OF THE LATE LORD METCALFE.—Probate of the will of this deceased Nobleman has been granted to Lieutenant J. Metcalfe. The personal estate in England, and within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for duty at £100,000. His estate of Fernhill, leased to Sir F. Booth, Bart., and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are—under the conditions of the will of his father, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Bart., from whom the Baronetcy is derived—to accompany that title, and descend to his Lordship's brother, the Political Agent and late Judge of the Delhi Territory in India, now Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. The furniture in the mansion at Fernhill he bequeaths to his said brother; likewise the house and furniture in Portland place; together with such books, engravings, plate, &c., as have come to him by descent or bequests from his father, mother, or late elder brother, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart. To Lieutenant James Metcalfe he leaves a specific bequest of fifty thousand pounds sterling; and such other books, engravings, plate, &c., as may have been purchased by him, or otherwise; as also his court dresses, diamond star, collar, and one of the jewels of the Civil Order of the Bath, and all other jewels not specifically disposed of. The silver star, ribbon, and one jewel of the Civil Order of the Bath, are to be delivered to the Crown, together with the star he received from the State at the time of his nomination to the Order. Bequests to James Macaulay Higgins, Esq., late Civil Secretary and his Lordship's private secretary in Canada, £20,000 sterling. To his Lordship's sister, the Viscountess Ashbrook, £1000; to his sister, Mrs. Georgiana Smyth, an annuity of £500; to his trustees and executors, each £1000. All legacies and annuities to be paid in full, free of duty. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to Lieutenant James Metcalfe, who is to take charge of all the papers that were in his Lordship's possession, or with his agents, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., Austin-friars, chiefly private correspondence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.

ALTHOUGH the possessor of a fair inheritance, and the representative of one of the oldest houses in Staffordshire—a district proverbial for the antiquity of its families—the worthy Baronet, whose death we record, early distinguished himself as the leader of the Radical party of his native county, and, at one period, became so popular an idol of the men of Birmingham, that, when "the sturdy smiths of England's forge," then unrepresented in Parliament, assembled to choose a Legislative Attorney to guard their political rights, Sir Charles Wolseley was elected by 50,000 voices. This attempt led to the conviction of Mr. Wooler and others; and, within a very brief period after, we find Sir Charles making a seditious speech at Stockport, for which he was brought to trial, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. The punishment had the usual result. The demagogue gained increased favour with the multitude, and prepared for greater efforts. In 1820, he was again found guilty of sedition, in conjunction with a schoolmaster named Harrison, and was again doomed to a lengthened incarceration. Still his spirit remained unbroken. So long as Radical meetings were held, so long did the popular Baronet fight the battle of Reform. The last occasion which presented itself for the display of his patriotism was the liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester, when he became one of the required sureties for that gentleman. In the final struggle of 1830, the frost of years had chilled the energies of the Staffordshire Reformer, and other and younger men consummated the great work.

Sir Charles Wolseley, who was born in 1769, succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his father, Sir William Wolseley, in 1817. He married, first, in 1792, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, county Stafford, by which lady he had one son, Spencer William, who died unmarried, in 1832; and secondly, in 1812, Anne, youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, Esq., of Essex, by whom he has left surviving issue, two daughters—the elder, Marianne, wife of Francis, Marquis de Lousada de San Miniato; and one son, now Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., who wedded, some few years since, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex, and has issue.

THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

GEORGE EDWARD, seventh Earl of Waldegrave, died on the 28th ult., aged 30. His Lordship was son and heir of John James, sixth Earl, by Anne King, his wife, and grandson of George, fourth Earl, whose youngest son, the Hon. Capt. William Waldegrave, R.N., now succeeds to the family honours. The Peerage was originally conferred on Sir Henry Waldegrave, Bart., the representative of a very ancient Northamptonshire House. He held the appointment of Comptroller of the King's Household, and enjoyed in an especial degree the Royal favour, in consequence of his marriage with Henrietta, daughter of James II., by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough. His Lordship's grandson, James, second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G., acted a conspicuous part in the political drama of his time, and distinguished too by a literary taste, left behind him "Historical Memoirs," from 1754 to 1757. His Countess, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, became, after Lord Waldegrave's death, wife of his Royal Highness William, Duke of Gloucester, and mother of the late Royal Duke of that title. By the Earl, she had three daughters, of whom the eldest, marrying her cousin, George, fourth Earl of Waldegrave, was grandmother of the nobleman to whom this brief notice refers.

The deceased Peer married, 28th September, 1840, Frances-Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Mr. Abraham, the popular vocalist, and widow of John James Henry Waldegrave, Esq.; but, as he leaves no issue, the honours devolve on his uncle, WILLIAM, present Peer, who wedded, in 1812, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., and is a widower, with three sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the second, Lady Maria, married, in 1844, William Brodie Esq., second son of the very eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.

LORD JOHN SOMERSET.

LORD John Thomas Henry Somerset, Colonel in the Army, and Inspector-General of the Bristol District, died at Weston Super Mare, on the 3d inst. His Lordship was born 30th August, 1787, the seventh son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen. He was, consequently, next elder brother of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort. At an early age, his Lordship entered the army, and served on the Staff at the Battle of Waterloo, obtaining honourable mention in the Despatches. He married, in 1814, Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Mountnorris, and has left one son and two surviving daughters.

THE BARON DE BODE.

THIS unfortunate nobleman (Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire), whose life of sorrow terminated on the 2nd inst., had borne for a long course of years, with unshaken fortitude, a series of disappointments and disasters that have imparted to his career a character of romance, and subjected him to miseries under which most men would have sunk into despair. He was born at Loxley Park, in the county of Stafford, the ancient seat of his maternal ancestors, on the 23rd April, 1777, and, consequently, had completed, at the period of his decease, his 69th year. His father, Charles Augustus Louis Frederick, Baron de Bode, was a German Noble; and his mother, Mary, who died at Moscow, in 1814, the fourth daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley, the representative of one of the oldest families in England, traceable to a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. From his father, he should have inherited an estate of great extent and value in Alsace, but the confiscations of the French Directory seized upon it, and obliged the Baron to seek his fortune in the service of Russia, where he resided for a considerable time. From the Autocrat he experienced kindness and support—obtained a commission in the artillery, and was given the command of a regiment of cavalry (raised at his own expense), with which he accompanied the van of the Russian army, until the Allied Sovereigns fixed their quarters within the walls of Paris. During the active proceedings of this memorable campaign, the Baron was more than once severely wounded; and, at Leipsic, narrowly escaped with his life.

The intellectual attainments of the Baron de Bode were considerable; he was an observant traveller, a profound naturalist, and a distinguished member of the Ethnological Society.

Peace being established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain several millions sterling, as compensation to British subjects, whose property had been confiscated. Among these, the Baron de Bode demanded £500,000; but the Commissioners rejected the claim, on the ground that he had not fully made out his right as a British subject. With the subsequent history of the case, the public has been familiar for the last 25 years; and of the hardship and unfairness which the claimant experienced, there exists but one opinion. His death was extremely sudden; and, by the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, it was declared to have been "hastened by excitement of mind, consequent upon the state of his affairs."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CHARLES DILKES, C.B.—The death of another of the senior officers on the list, Captain Charles Dilkes, C.B., which took place on the 5th inst., at his residence, Prospect House, Gloucester, aged 67, has placed a good service pension at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY RYECROFT, BART.—Sir Henry Rycroft, Bart., knight harbinger to the Queen, expired on the 3rd inst. at Brighton, in his 81st year. In 1816 the deceased was appointed knight harbinger to the Queen, receiving at the time the honour of knighthood. The residence of the deceased was at Bolney, Sussex, in which county the family have resided many years.

IRELAND.

FATAL CONFLICT AT CASTLECONNELL.

Letters received in Dublin on Wednesday contained confused reports of a conflict between police, military, and country people, which, it was said, took place on Sunday last at Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. The Ennis paper thus refers to the subject:—"We have just heard, at our going to press, that in some rioting in Castleconnell on Sunday, two soldiers and one of the police lost their lives. We have not heard the particulars, and rumour gives two versions to the tale—one, that the police interfered between the people and soldiers, and another, that the police and soldiers attacked each other."

A private letter is scarcely more intelligible than the foregoing. The writer says, that the country people made an attack (the inciting cause does not appear) upon the constabulary barracks of the town; that the police fired upon the assailants; that, during the *mele*, a detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers, en route from Castlebar to the south, arrived in the town, and were called upon to assist the civil authorities; that, in the confusion, a shot fired from the barracks mortally wounded one of the soldiery; and, finally, that a ball (a chance one, it is to be supposed) from one of the muskets of the military, inflicted a fatal wound upon a policeman, who died instantly from its effects.

In the afternoon it transpired that an official account of the affair had reached the authorities in Dublin, and it is said that three lives were lost, namely, one soldier of the 88th Regiment, one of the constabulary, and one of the country people.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell upon the present position of Ireland. The letter commenced by renewing Mr. O'Connell's exhortations to form in Dublin a central body, board, or association, from amongst the landed proprietors of Ireland, to take into consideration the present state and future prospects of the people, in order to suggest and carry out means of meeting the horrible emergency in which the country is involved.

After praising a letter, addressed by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, addressed to the landlords of Ireland, and disclaiming the use of physical force, Mr. O'Connell concludes as follows:—

"But, alas! the evils of famine and pestilence are thickening upon us. I, however, know the intentions of the Government are excellent, and their exertions are in general judicious. It is most desirable that the Lord-Lieutenant should have increased powers. There never was a Chief Governor in this country better able to work out these powers judiciously and usefully. In the meantime, we should, one and all, in our humble sphere, labour to procure bread for the people, and to preserve the peace of the country. But, as food becomes dear, wages must be higher. Everything must be done to preserve the health and strength of the people; and this, in truth, is so all-absorbing a subject, as to banish all politics unconnected with the distress. But the Repeal is not to be lost sight of. The effects of the Union have caused the permanency of distress among the Irish people, which leaves them always (in language now familiar to Parliament) 'on the verge of starvation,' and renders it so difficult to provide for a sudden and casual emergency, such as the present awful times exhibit. It is, therefore, our duty never to forget the sole remedy for all our evils—the Repeal of the Union."

Mr. John O'Connell having read this letter, eulogised the letter referred to therein by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and said that means should be taken to give it the most extensive circulation. He then adverted to the magnitude of the present affliction, and the absolute necessity of means being taken to save the people from famine.

Alderman O'Brien, M.P., and others urged upon the Government the necessity of using the most prompt measures to supply the people with the necessities of life.

The week's rent amounted to £116.

THE PROSPECTS OF FAMINE.

Sir Randolph Routh has publicly stated that the commissariat cannot have a supply of Indian corn, or oatmeal, for distribution before December, and that, as there is an ample stock of provisions in the country for the next five months, they must be looked to for the support of the people. Of course Sir Randolph Routh only refers to the foreign provisions ordered by the Government; but it is a matter of public notoriety that the shipments of corn ordered by the Irish merchants are daily expected, and little doubt exists that before the close of the month a considerable quantity of foreign grain will be thrown upon our markets. Still the jobbers are at work, buying and hoarding up corn in the hope of still higher prices. Sellers, however, are coming forward and accepting the present terms. On Monday wheat opened at an advance of 1s. a barrel; but all demanded at the increased price being forthcoming, and further sales pressed, the price receded, and the quotation may be taken at only 6d. a barrel higher.

Lord Lucan, in answer to an application made to him, says:—"I am of opinion that Parliament must be called together at the earliest possible day, which I have already expressed to her Majesty's Government, or I am convinced the country is lost. I will join in any address to the Queen to that effect, but I cannot sign the requisition forwarded to me, as I totally disapprove of stating that Parliament should be convened solely to consider any Act of Parliament, however mischievous, as the one mentioned most undoubtedly is. Parliament should, and must be, at once assembled to consider the frightful state of Ireland, to provide for the present emergencies, and to legislate against a continuance or a recurrence of so severe a calamity as that with which we are afflicted."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRISIS.—The Earl of Beesborough has taken a most decided step to meet the exigencies of the crisis. Trusting to a bill of indemnity, his Excellency has authorised the construction of reproductive works, including drainage, by presentment under the Labour-rate Act.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR BEVAN.—On Wednesday evening (last week), as Major Bevan, of Limerick, was returning from a shooting excursion on a car with three other gentlemen, near his father-in-law's, Mr. Brow, of Wildbrook, county Clare, he had his loaded fowling-piece with the butt-end resting on the foot-board, and the barrels between his legs, while he was smoking a cigar. By some accident or other, the fowling-piece was slipping off the car, and he stooped forward to snatch it, when the hammer, which was unfortunately down, coming in contact with the foot-board, one of the barrels exploded, and the contents passed upwards into the cavity of the chest, carrying away a portion of the heart, and proceeding between the sternum and lungs, came out under the windpipe, and entering again under the chin, went through the head. He had only time to say, "Stop! O God! I am shot," and falling forward, he vomited a quantity of blood, and immediately expired, without a groan. Major Bevan was the author of a very interesting work, "Field Sports in India."

PROVISION RIOTS.—The Galway and Limerick papers of Saturday have accounts of food riots, or rather of the robbery of bread, corn, &c., by mobs of poor men, who, in most instances, were led on by others not at all distressed, but who are represented as acting thus for the mere love of excitement. Several of these mischievous fellows have been arrested.

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS.—The mail car from Roscrea to Clonmel was robbed on Sunday morning by two armed men, of the mail bags, and some money which the driver had in charge for his master, Mr. Bianconi.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday, the bakers of the metropolis advanced the price of the 4lb. loaf to 10d. On Wednesday throughout the metropolis the bakers made a still further advance in the price of bread. Consequently the commonest bread cannot be obtained under 8½d., or the best under 10d. per quarter. This is the highest price it has been during the past three years.

OPENING OF THE HULL AND BRIDLINGTON RAILWAY.—Another important link in the chain of British railway communication was added on Monday, in the opening of this branch, which came off with great éclat. Though nominally only a branch, it is more extensive than the parent line, the Hull and Selby, from which it proceeds, being 32 miles in length.

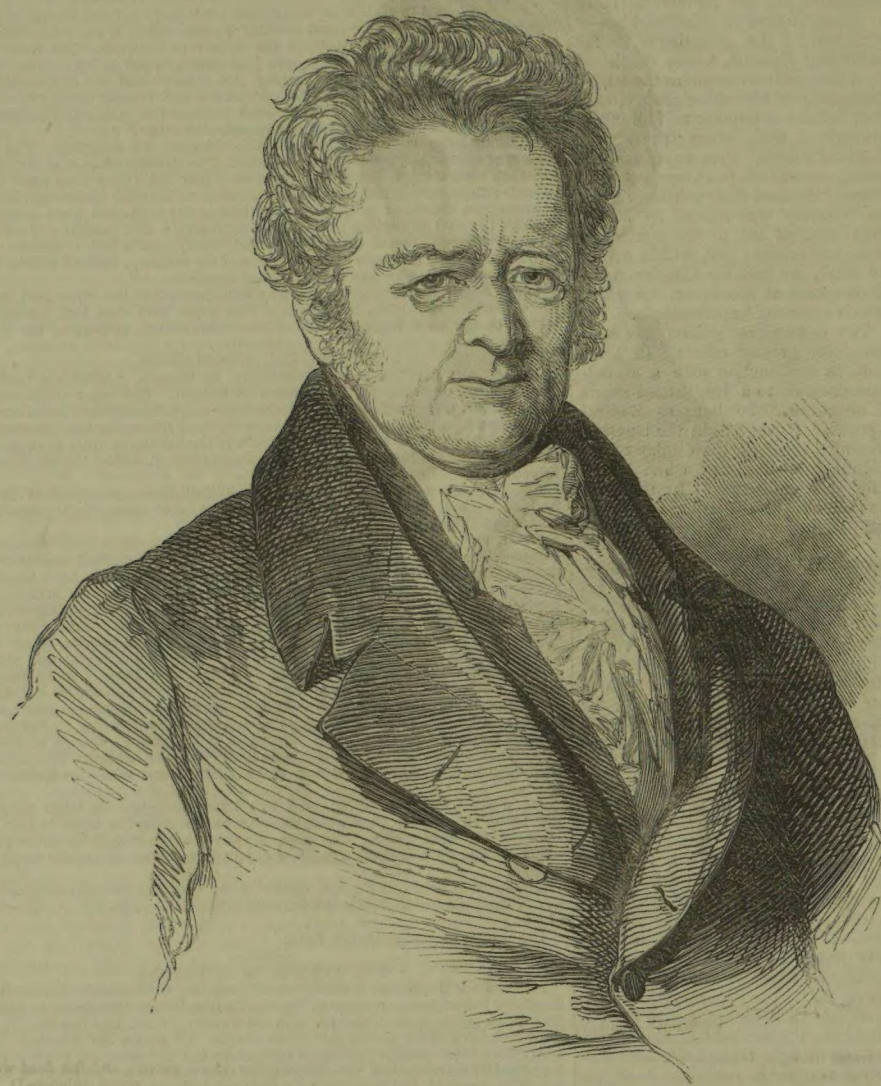
NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFIELD RAILWAY.—The formal commencement of the works upon the Newmarket and Chesterfield Railway took place on Wednesday (last week), in the parish of Dullingham, upon the property of the heir of the late General Jeaffreson, the eldest son of William Pigott, Esq. The spot selected was very near the public road, about a mile from Mr. Pigott's residence, Dullingham Hall. A charming day attracted a large concourse of spectators.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON.

BY A RELATIVE.

The late "Patriarch of the Anti-Slavery Cause" was son of the Rev. W. Clarkson, Master of the Grammar-school at Wisbeach. He was born on the 26th of March, 1760. Removed from Wisbeach to St. Paul's School at twelve years of age, he afterwards became a Graduate at St. John's, Cambridge. He took Deacon's orders, being originally intended for the Church; but subsequently abandoned the intention. It was when twenty-five years of age—namely, in 1785—that he laid the foundation of his future distinction in that University. In that year the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Peckard, announced as a subject for a Prize Latin Essay, the following question, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Desirous of sustaining the reputation he had acquired by his acquisition of the first prize for the Latin Dissertation of the year preceding, young Clarkson devoted himself so ardently to the composition, that it is known that for several nights he did not allow himself the customary relaxation of sleep, burning a light the whole night. On that occasion he collected and read every word on the subject, and became, in the end, imbued with the conviction that it was a public duty to devote every energy and faculty of his mind to the extinction of Slavery. The persuasion haunted him, and gave his agitated spirits no more rest by day than his literary labour permitted to his corporeal faculties by night. The reading of his Essay, which took place in the Senate House, Cambridge, in June, 1786, was attended with the most brilliant success; and, almost immediately after the prize was awarded to him, he determined on a journey to London, for the purpose of publishing the Essay in a translated form. The seal of an "apostolical call"—and, indeed, the whole fervour of Clarkson's life bore an apostolical character—would seem to have been impressed on that celebrated journey; and he himself, in his "History of Slavery," ascribes to it the origination of that sacred impulse which afterwards became the pole-star of his life, and which from that moment absorbed every faculty of his mind and heart. He says, in that work, that, as he was riding to London, "he dismounted from his horse when he came in sight of Wade's Mill, Hertfordshire. He seated himself disconsolately on the ground, and, while immersed in painful reflections on the sufferings of the Negro race, the thought flashed upon his mind that it was time for some one to undertake the task of putting a termination to the calamities described in his Essay."

The printing of this Essay, which was published by George Phillips, of George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1786, introduced young Clarkson to several members of the Society of Friends, and other philanthropists, principally connected with the



THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

"American Society of Friends," who had long sighed over the wrongs of the Negro race, and yearned for their redress; and who subsequently formed the nucleus of the Anti-Slavery Society. But the publication of the Essay led to a more valuable and efficacious connection, namely, an alliance with the celebrated William Wilberforce, whose attention was first called to the subject by Thomas Clarkson's communications. Attempts have been made to invest the Statesman with the merit of priority of suggestion; but there cannot be a doubt that the deceased philanthropist of Wisbeach had been at least two years engaged in incipient measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade before the attention of the former was called to its enormities; although the question had been agitated by Granville Sharpe and others, previous to Clarkson's Essay. In consequence of the co-operation of these two eminent men, Mr. Wilberforce brought the subject into Parliament for the first time in 1787, while the distinguished subject of this memoir took upon himself to agitate the question out of doors; and, with this view, gave lectures, and got up meetings, at Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Gloucester, Worcester, Bridgewater, and Bristol; directing the whole force of his great talents and single-minded zeal to win converts, vanquish prejudice, or rouse public indignation. Unsparing in self-devotion, and untiring in vigilance—scorning fatigue, and defying enmity—it was during this mission that his life was endangered at Liverpool, by a suborned and numerous band of ruffians, who intended to push him off the pier-head into the sea, and nearly effected their murderous purpose. It was on the same occasion that he says, "he corresponded with no less than 400 individuals, and travelled 36,000 miles." Petitions were in consequence of these active means poured into Parliament; while successive motions against the Slave Trade, were made by Mr. Wilberforce.

The two leading men of the day, Pitt and Fox, who, in the first instance, held themselves aloof from a formidable contest with the Slave Trade's profitable and powerful interests, were gradually won over; and, in 1788, Pitt became instrumental in bringing forward a general parliamentary discussion. The 7th of May, 1788, was the date of that splendid, celebrated, and important discussion, in which Fox and Burke, Pitt, Grey, and Whitbread, took a conspicuous part in depicting and denouncing the atrocities of the Slave Trade; and the generous and illustrious band of philanthropists in and out of doors was shortly afterwards joined by Romilly, Mackintosh, and Buxton, Macaulay, Stephen, and Allen. An investigation of the entire subject was instituted by the Privy Council; counsel were heard, witnesses examined, and a report was drawn up and published. The agitation and interest of the question caused the formation of a Committee of twelve gentlemen, who devoted themselves to the purpose of collecting and publishing evidence. With a view to this object, the labours of Thomas Clarkson were indefatigable; and it was at this period (1789), during the heat of the French Revolution, that he took the bold step—which few but men imbued with that moral grandeur of soul which constitutes genius would have ventured on—of going to Paris, to obtain the co-operation of the French Government. The

Revolution was then in its most vehement state of agitation, and he was entreated by his friends to disguise his name. But this he refused to do, confiding in the rectitude of his cause, and resolving to go straightforward to his purpose. On this occasion he conferred with the unfortunate Louis XVI.; was introduced to Petion, Brissot, the eloquent Vergniaud (the Charles Fox of France), and the "Société des Amis des Noirs;" was warmly befriended by Neckar and Lafayette; was presented with the privilege of citizenship, and was publicly honoured with a seat in the French Convention during the discussion that Mirabeau, at his instance, moved, and which resulted in the abolition of all Slave Trade bounties, as a step to ulterior measures. His exertions, on his return to England, were resumed in aid of the legislative measures of Wilberforce, whose Bill for the Total Abolition of the Slave Trade passed both Houses in 1801. But a long interval, during which Slave dealing cupidity maintained an incessant struggle against the measure, ensued. At length, on the 25th of March, 1807, (being the closing act of the Fox and Grenville Administration), the Abolition of the Slave Trade became the law of the land. But though that nefarious traffic was abolished by England, much remained to be done.

Negro Slavery existed in the most malignant form in the West Indian Colonies and in America; and the contest was resumed by Clarkson and his philanthropic colleagues in order to suppress that criminal branch of the parent evil. In his work on the Slave Trade and Slavery, the deceased philanthropist has recorded the various fortunes of the battle of humanity that ensued; and

which, in 1823, originated the Anti-Slavery Society. More fortunate than Wilberforce, he not only lived to witness the triumph of those exertions, when twenty millions were magnanimously given by England as a compensation for the total abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, but survived to witness the successful accomplishment of that great measure in the creation of a free and populous Negro nation, every individual of which, progressing daily in the comforts and refinements of civilisation, will forever regard him as their original liberator, founder, and benefactor. Of the redeemed Negro nation, he is the "Pater Patrie." He was in his seventy-fourth year when that great, magnanimous, and magnificent measure of Emancipation was carried. Nor was he idle during the anxious interval above described. Still untiring in his exertions, he, in 1818, attended the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, where he had a conference with the Emperor of Russia, who, not only promised that he would abolish the Slave Trade as far as his dominions were concerned, but would use his influence with his brother Potentates for the same purpose.

Thomas Clarkson's last appearance in public was at the "Anti-Slavery Convention" of 1840, of which the Duke of Sussex was the President; but his declining health preventing his continual attendance, he addressed a private letter to a great and good Abolitionist, (now no more), on the State of Slavery throughout the world; from which we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of extracting the following remarkable passage:—"As to myself, I was literally forced into the cause. I was thinking one morning, more seriously and solemnly than I had before thought, on the multitudinous sufferings of the unhappy people who are now the objects of your sympathy. The tragical scenes which occurred in their several situations, passed in horrible review before my mind; and my compassion for their sufferings was so intense, so overwhelming, that they actually overpowered me, and forced me into the resolution which I dared not—which it was at my peril at that

time to resist—the resolution of attempting their deliverance. Thus was I forced into the work. Much remains to be done; but take courage—be not dismayed—go on: my heart beats as warmly in this sacred cause now, in the eighty-first year of my age, as it did at the age of twenty-four, when I first took it. And I can say further, with truth, that, if I had another life given me to live I would devote it to the same object."

It was shortly after this, that the Freedom of the City of London was unanimously voted to him; his bust was placed in Guildhall; and, not long before his decease, a very gratifying tribute was paid to his public virtue and merits, by a subscription for his Portrait, set on foot in his native town of Wisbeach, where an admirable likeness of him was placed in the Town Hall. The annexed engraving is from the painting by Haydon, at the Anti-Slavery Society's Office, in New Broad-street.

For several years past he had been principally confined to his sitting-room. Here he was accustomed to sit, with a small table before him, on which a book was constantly seen, in which he noted down everything of importance which crossed his mind. Until two o'clock he was thus engaged, or in attending to his correspondence. He did not read or write after two; but, during the afternoon and evening, enjoyed the social circle, and entertained his family or friends by his wit and by his wisdom. At ten, *punctual to a moment*, he was ready to retire to bed—frequently not to rest, on account of the excessive pain he constantly endured from a disease in his feet.

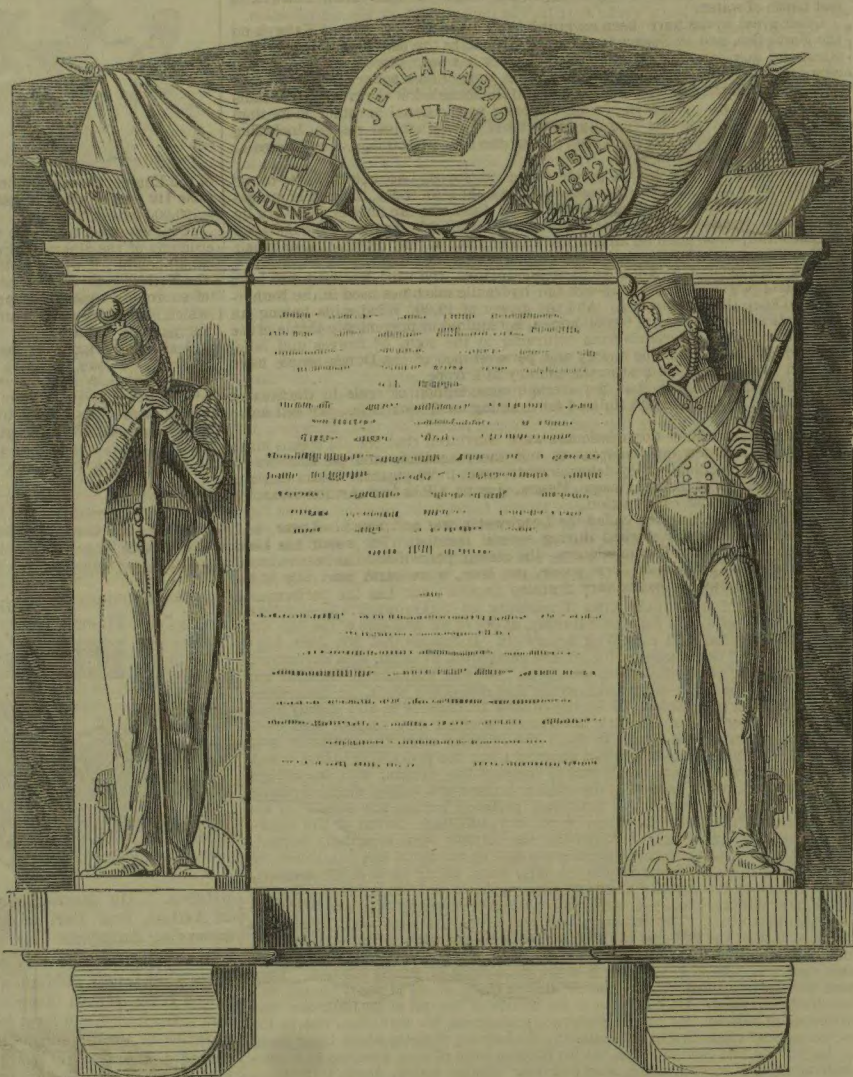
It is not generally known that, since 1840, he has written a Commentary on the New Testament, except the Book of Revelations! Here are quotations and interpretations from Syriac-Greek, Hebrew, Latin, &c., written after he was beyond the age of eighty!

The benevolence of Thomas Clarkson did not consume itself, as has been insinuated by some, on the slave; but, in the village of Playford, the poor have lost a very dear and valuable friend. Upwards of twenty widows have long been sustained by his bounty; several schools for the poor he supported; and there is not a poor neighbour around Playford Hall who cannot testify of his benevolent regard. In fact, it is said there is not a poor person in the village who does not sleep under blankets furnished by his bounty. As he could not get about, and Mrs. Clarkson very little, their amiable and excellent niece, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, has been the almoner of their bounty; supplying food, medicine, and clothing, wherever it has been needed; and work and food for the poor in the next parish, when they have been discharged, and left with their families destitute.

Thomas Clarkson was 87 years of age on the day when, his labours being consummated and crowned with success, death removed him from the stage on which he had played so illustrious a part, on Saturday, September 26th, 1846.

A "mighty man has indeed fallen in Israel;" but the exemplary spirit of his life remains. Thomas Clarkson was one of those great spirits who arise but once or twice during the lapse of centuries to operate some great change on the structure of society, or on the destinies of mankind; men of real genius, whose ideas become permanent facts, and whose single-minded labours tend to remodel the future world. He was one of those pacific victors, who has won for himself a more enduring niche in Fame's temple than was ever acquired in our great monumental fame by poet, warrior, or statesman. These are the men whose "name shall endure for ever under the sun among the posterities," amidst the blessings of future generations.

Celebrated alternately by Darwin, Brongham, and Wordsworth, while his equally untitled and single-minded colleagues, Wilberforce and Sharpe, have each their monument in Westminster Abbey, the position of Thomas Clarkson in the van of the daily accelerated march of universal Christian civilisation is



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE HEROES OF JELLALABAD, GHUZNEE, AND CABUL.

doubtedly entitles him to a similar tribute among the "aristocracy of virtue" and the "kings of mind." How apposite for this occasion was the beautiful poetical apostrophe of his friend Wordsworth to the great deceased:—

Clarkson! Oh thou true yoke-fellow of Time!
Duty's intrepid liegeman! See, the palm
Is won; and by all nations shall be worn.
Crime's bloodstained writing is for ever torn.
Thou henceforth wilt possess the good man's
calm—

The great man's guardian. Thou at length
shalt find
Welcome repose, staunch friend of grateful
humankind.

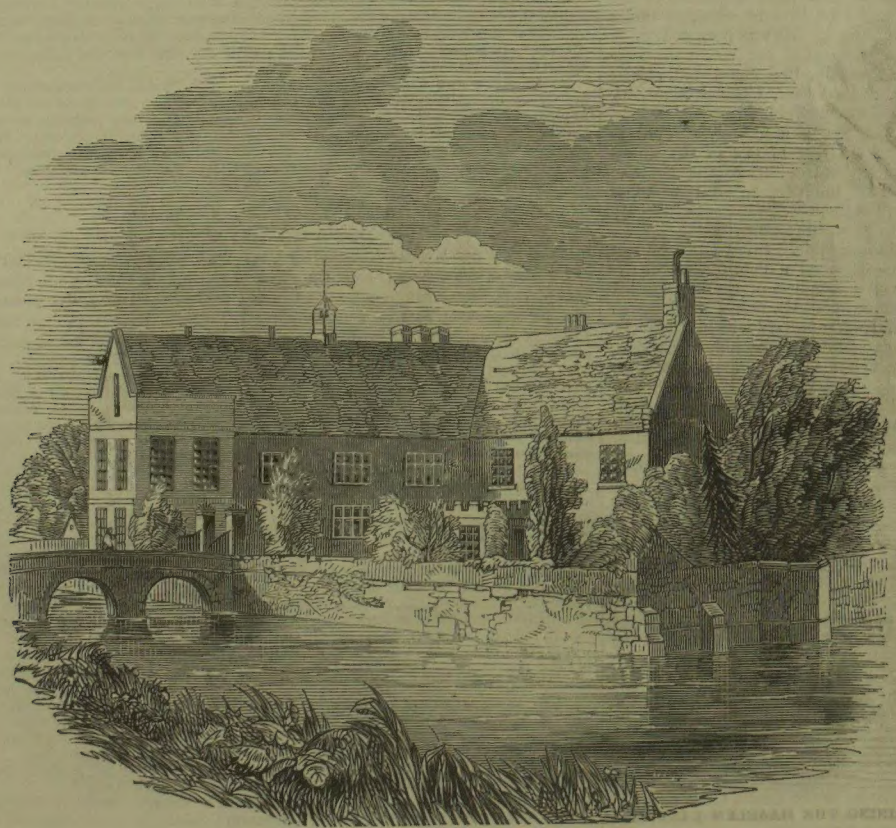
We have been favoured by a Correspondent, with the following account of the funeral of the lamented philanthropist, which took place on Friday, the 2nd inst., in the burial-ground of Playford Church, near Ipswich. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased, the obsequies were of the most simple and private character. The body was enclosed within a shell, laid in a thick leaden coffin, the outer coffin being of oak, covered with black cloth, unornamented, save by a silver plate, inscribed with the name of the deceased, and the dates of his birth and death. Soon after one o'clock, the cortege left Playford Hall for the church, in the following order:—The Mourning Coach, containing the Rev. J. D. West, of Rushmore, the officiating Clergyman; A. Biddell, and J. D. Harmer, Esqs. Next, the Hearse, with the Body, on each side of which walked the labourers in the employ of the deceased, who were to be the bearers. Then followed Three Mourning Coaches. In the first, were Master Thomas Clarkson, the only Grandson of the deceased, as Chief Mourner; the Rev. W. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, the Rev. Foster Maynard, and Mrs. Dyce; in the next Coach, Robert Buck, Esq.,

Alexander Staldane, Esq., John Corbie, Esq., and Mrs. Corbie; in the last were J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., and Captain Shawe, R.N. Two private carriages followed, containing the domestics of the establishment in suitable mourning. At the outer gate of the domain, upwards of twenty of the neighbouring gentry, and others from a distance, met the procession and joined in preceding the corpse, among whom we noticed John Beaumont, Esq., George Ransome, Esq., Sheppard Ray, Esq., Joseph Soul, Esq., of London, J. D. Piper, Esq., the Rev. D. Ross, and Henry Taylor of Woodbridge, and many others, who ranged themselves, uncovered, right and left, at the entrance to the church, as the procession entered into and came from the edifice. The arrangements were as simple as possible, and altogether conformable to the unpretending character of the deceased. The poor of Playford and its neighbourhood paid their last homage of respect in attending as spectators: the church was full to overflowing. It was also observable, that many of the Society of Friends were in the procession and at the service, who, out of respect to the deceased, made no scruple about removing their hats on the occasion.

MEMORIAL TO THE HEROES OF AFGHANISTAN.

This handsome Monumental Tablet has just been completed by Mr. Denman, of the Quadrant, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 13th Light Infantry, or Prince Albert's Own, who fell in the late Afghanistan war. It is 6 feet 6 inches in height, and 4 feet 6 inches broad; with an inscription tablet of white marble, upon a black ground; the former flanked by two full-length statuettes of privates of the regiment, with their muskets reversed; and surmounted by the colours of the regiment, and fac similes of the medals granted for Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul. The whole design is supported upon two bold trusses, and will be placed in Canterbury Cathedral. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

"Whilst serving in Afghanistan, between the years 1838 and 1844, either from the fatigue of service, or in action with the enemy, there perished of the 13th, Prince Albert's, Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dennis, C.B.; Brevet Major G. Kershaw; Captains George Fothergill and William Sunderland; Lieutenants Edward King, Richard Edward Frere, John Byrne Hobhouse, and F. P. C. Scott; Sergeant-Major W. Airey; 12 sergeants, 11 corporals, 3 buglers, and 264 privates. And also, shortly after their return from that country, Major J. G. D. Taylor, Capt. W. A. Sinclair, and Assistant Surgeon W. Baines. In memory of whom their surviving brethren in arms of the same regiment have caused this tablet to be erected."



PLAYFORD HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.

Among the unsuccessful suitors for the hand of Isabella of Spain, was Prince Leopold Francis Jules, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. It was expected that he would have been supported by the English Government; but this does not appear to have been the case. He is closely connected with the Royal Families of England and France; he is cousin to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and his brother Augustus is married to the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe; his brother Ferdinand is the King Consort of Portugal. Prince Leopold was born on the 31st January, 1824.

DRAINAGE OF THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.

At a time when every improvement in the art of draining, reclaiming, and irrigating land is an object of national importance, we have the pleasure of laying before our readers a sketch of the origin and progress of the Drainage of the Lake of Haarlem by the Dutch Government; a work which stands unrivalled in the history of hydraulic engineering.

At the commencement of the sixteenth century, a number of small lakes occupied a large portion of the Province of South Holland, lying between the towns of Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Leyden. Four of these Lakes, lying contiguous to each other, covered an area of about 15,000 acres; gradually the barriers of soft alluvial soil that separated them, were destroyed by the action of the waters, and the four Lakes became merged in one. The degradation of the shores still continued, until, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the waters covered an area of 45,000 acres, with an average depth of 13 feet below low water in the Zuyder Zee. This Lake constitutes what is now known as the Haarlem-mer-Meer. The people of Holland saw with much alarm, the rapid extension of its boundaries, and, at an expense of about £33,000, succeeded in partially arresting its progress; but the annual cost of repairs of the works of defence have for a considerable period amounted to between £3000 and £4000. Many projects were proposed for Draining the Lake; but political and financial causes, and the magnitude of the interests concerned, prevented the execution of any of these plans.

At length, on the 9th of November, 1836, a furious hurricane from the west drove the waters of the Lake upon the City of Amsterdam, and drowned upwards of 10,000 acres of low land in the neighbourhood. On the 25th of December following, another hurricane from the east drove the waters in the opposite direction upon the City of Leyden, the lower parts of which were submerged during forty-eight hours, and 19,000 acres of land were inundated. The enormous loss occasioned by these two storms induced the Government to determine on the Drainage of the Lake; a credit of 8,000,000 florins was voted by the States-General; and in May, 1840, the King, William I., appointed a Commission, composed of eleven members, to superintend the work: their number was subsequently increased, in 1842, to thirteen, under the presidency of M. Gevers van Endegheest, whose father, in 1806, presided over the directorial commission for the well-known great canal and sea-slucices at Katwyk, by which the surplus waters of the Lake were provided with an outlet to the North Sea. Thus father and son will have had the honour of presiding over two of the greatest hydraulic works of modern times. Since 1839, a Canal has been cut round the Lake to isolate it from the neighbouring waters, and to afford the means of navigation to the enormous traffic which has hitherto passed over the Lake, amounting to 700,000 tons per annum. This Canal is 37½ miles long, 130 feet wide on the west side, and 115 feet on the east side of the Lake, with a depth of 9 feet of water. On the side next the Lake, the mouths of all water-courses entering it have been closed by earthen dams, having an aggregate length of 3000 yards, made in 10 feet depth of water.

Other great works have been executed by enlarging the sluices at Katwyk on the North Sea, and at Spaarndam on the river Y, at the base of the Zuyder Zee, where an auxiliary engine of 200-horse power has been placed to assist in discharging the water from the canal during the time of high water.

The water of the Lake has no natural outfall, being below the lowest practicable point of sluicage. The area of water enclosed by the Canal is rather more than 70 square miles, and the quantity to be lifted by mechanical means, including rain water and springs, leakage, &c., during the time of drainage, is estimated at probably 1,000,000,000 tons.

In determining the motive power to be employed, two points were to be kept in view; first, the cost of evacuating the Lake; secondly, the cost of annual drainage; for, when once drained, the site of the Lake can only be kept dry by mechanical power. The annual drainage will probably amount to 54,000,000 tons of water, to be lifted on an average 16 feet; but it may occur, that as much as 35 millions of that amount must be discharged in one month.

With the exception of a few small Steam-engines, the wind has hitherto been the motive power employed to work the hydraulic machines used in the Netherlands to keep the country dry. And the power of 12,000 Wind-mills having an aggregate average power of 60,000 horses, is required to prevent two-thirds of the kingdom of the Netherlands from returning to the state of morass and lake, from which the indomitable energy and perseverance of the Dutch people have rescued what is now the most fertile country in Europe.

In 1840, it was found that the average consumption of coals by the Steam-engines used in England and Holland for draining land, was 15 lbs. per net horse power, per hour.

The Haarlemmer Meer Commissioners were convinced that the old means must be put aside, and new ones adopted to suit the magnitude and peculiarities of their work. Accordingly, they determined to erect three gigantic Steam engines (from the designs of their engineers, Messrs. Joseph Gibbs and Arthur Dean, of London) of a peculiar construction.

The first of these Engines, called the Leeghwater, was completed last year, and has been experimentally worked during several months. The result has been most satisfactory to the Commissioners—the consumption of coal has been reduced to two and a half pounds per horse power, per hour, or one-sixth part only of the average consumption of the ordinary draining Engines; nor has the performance

of the Engine, as regards the quantity of water lifted, been less successful; it will raise 112 tons of water 10 feet high at each stroke, and is capable of discharging 1,000,000 tons in 25½ hours.

It is impossible to foresee the future results of this great improvement in the economy of the Steam-engine for lifting great bodies of water to a comparatively small height; it will completely revolutionise the present system of drainage in the Netherlands; and in the south of Europe and the Tropics may be productive of enormous benefits, if applied to the irrigation of lands bordering the rivers, which, in the dry season, are frequently ten or twelve feet below the level of the surrounding country.

A short description of the Leeghwater Engine may prove interesting to our readers; we have, therefore, engraved a diagram of the Engine and Pumps. It has two steam cylinders, one of 84 inches diameter (A), placed within another of 144 inches diameter (B B); both are fitted with pistons; the outer piston is of course annular, and the two pistons are united to a great cross-head, or cap, C, which is furnished with a guide-rod, or spindle (c); both pistons and cross-head are fitted with iron plates, and together, with parts of the Engine attached, have an effective weight of nearly 90 tons.

The Engine House is a circular tower, on the walls of which are arranged 11 large cast iron balance-beams, which radiate from the centre of the Engine. Their inner ends, furnished with rollers, are brought under the circular body of the great cap, and their outer ends are connected to the pistons of 11 pumps of 63 inches diameter each; the stroke of both ends is 10 feet; and the discharge from the pumps 66 cubic metres, or tons, of water per stroke.

The action of the Engine is very simple: it is on the high-pressure-expansive-condensing principle.

The steam is admitted first beneath the small piston; and the dead weight of 90 tons is lifted, carrying with it the inner end of the pump balances D, and of course allowing the pistons to descend in the pumps E.

The equilibrium valve then opens, and the steam in A passes round to the upper surface of the small, and annular pistons; puts the former in a state of equilibrium, and presses with two-thirds of its force upon the annular piston, beneath which a vacuum is always maintained—thus, the down stroke of the Engine, and the elevation of the pump pistons (F) and water, is produced by the joint action of the descending dead weight in the cap and pistons, and the pressure of steam on the annular piston.

The steam is expanded from six to eight times its original volume. The Engine has two air pumps, of 40 inches diameter, and 5 feet stroke each. The water is lifted by the pumps into the Canal H, from which it passes off towards the sea sluices.

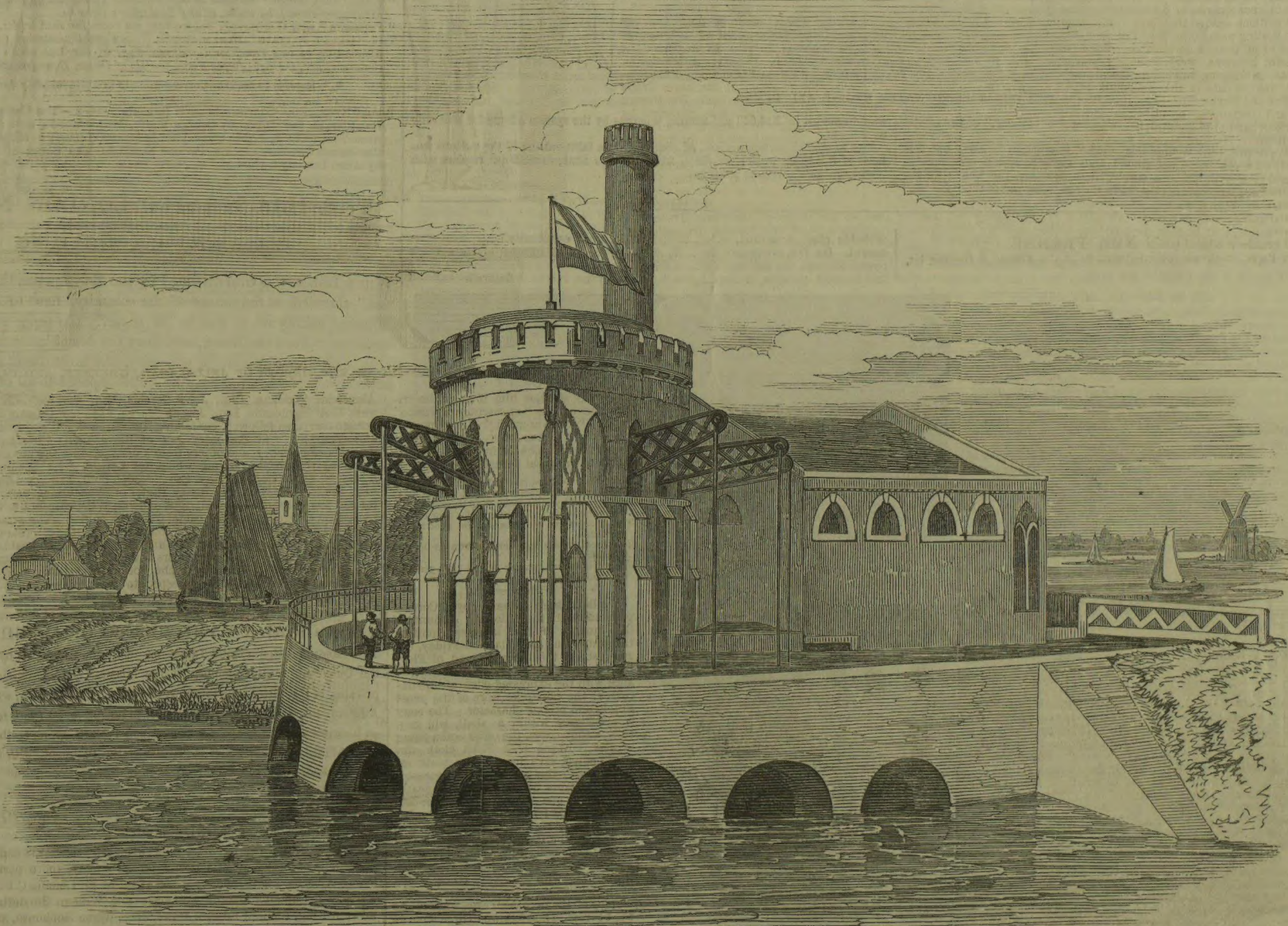
The total weight of iron employed for the Engine, pumps, &c., is 640 tons. The cost of the machinery and buildings, £36,000.

Two other Engines of equal size and power are now being constructed by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, and Messrs. Fox and Co., of Perran, in Cornwall, who also manufactured the Leeghwater: no higher encomium can be passed upon those Establishments, than the simple fact of their being entrusted with the manufacture of these, the three largest Engines in the world.

The united action of the three Engines will discharge about 2,800,000 tons of water per twenty-four hours; and, allowing for contingencies, the Lake will be pumped out in about 400 days, at a total cost, including the price of the Engines, buildings, &c., not exceeding £140,000. By the old system of Steam Engines, the cost would have exceeded £240,000; and to do the same work in four years,



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.



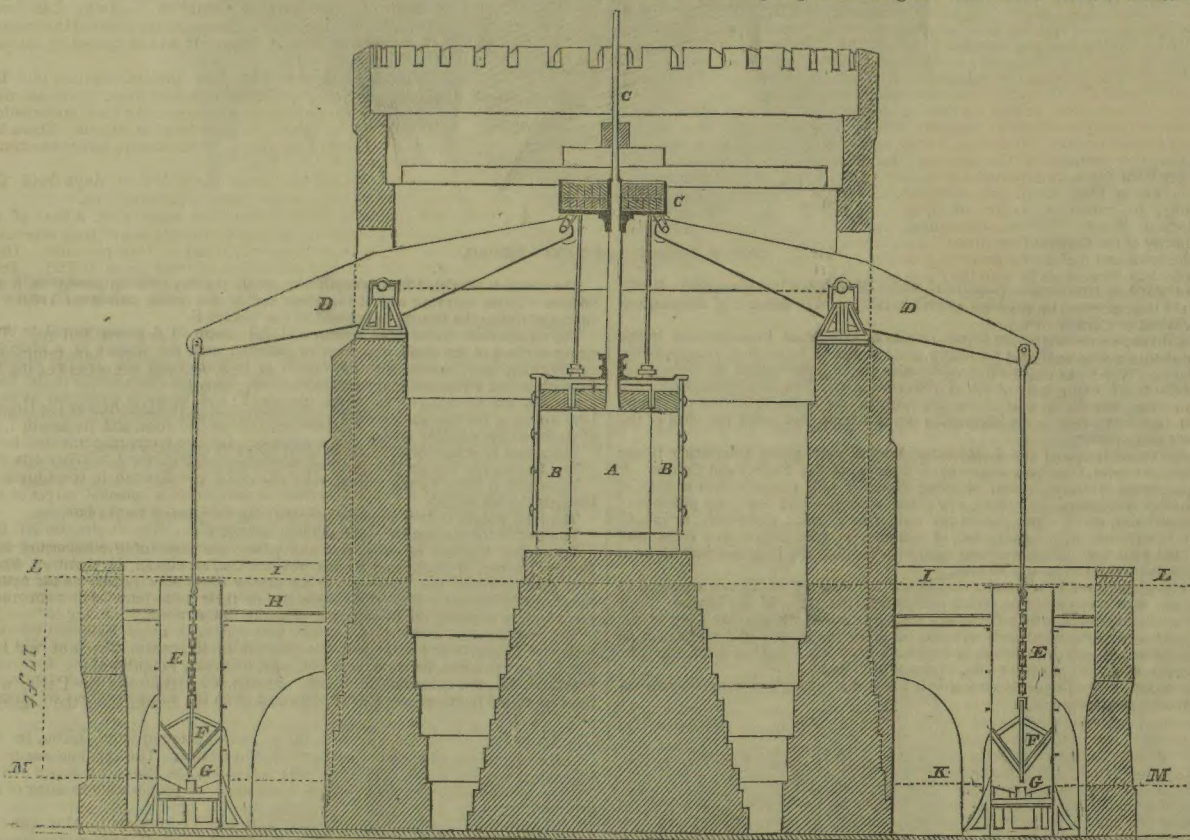
GIGANTIC STEAM-ENGINE FOR DRAINING THE HAARLEM LAKE.



THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.

by wind, would require 114 first-class windmills, at a cost of £308,000. The annual cost of keeping the Lake drained by wind would have been £6100; by the old system of Steam-engines, £10,000; and by the improved system, will be 45000.

Holland, like England, is now turning its attention to the useful employment of the sewage water of its towns. The Haarlemmer Meer Commissioners, having "gone a-head" in steam matters, are now considering a plan for using the waters of the towns of Amsterdam,



THE GREAT LEEGHWATER ENGINE AND PUMPS.

Haarlem, and Leyden, for the purpose of irrigating the "Polder," or bed of the Lake, when drained.

It is worthy of remark that it would be almost impossible to carry out this project for irrigating 45,000 acres had the old and expensive system of Steam-engines and hydraulic machinery been employed in draining the Lake; for the coal cost alone, for the Engines to lift the waste sewage water out of the "Polder,"

would amount to £13,000 per annum, whereas by the system adopted it will only be £2,200.

The foregoing particulars are, of course, only a faint outline of the various features of this great work; we shall, from time to time, furnish our readers with further particulars of its progress.

LE VERRIER'S NEW PLANET.

The following Chart of the Place of the New Planet, and Note of October 1st, appeared in a few copies of our paper of last week.

(To the Editor.)

The circumstance of the discovery of a new Planet at any time cannot fail to be highly interesting, and must necessarily attract much attention. The discovery of a Planet in the place assigned to it by theory must be highly gratifying indeed. For some years past, the Planet Uranus has attracted much attention from the circumstance of its anomalous motions; it being apparently beyond the influence of gravitation, and lately from its departing more and more from its predicted places; the amount of these departures have been the base upon which calculations have been made upon the effects of a supposed planet, of a certain size, mass, &c., which would account for the motions of Uranus, and restore it to the government of the same laws as govern the other Planets. The result of these calculations is the discovery of a new Planet, and it must be considered as one of the greatest triumphs of Theoretical Astronomy.

Le Verrier was the first to perform these calculations; and on September 23rd, Dr. Galle, at Berlin, received a letter from him, requesting a search to be made for the then hypothetical Planet; and, on the same evening, during a comparison of the heavens with Dr. Bremker's map, he saw a star of the eighth magnitude not marked on the map, in the constellation of Aquarius, as marked in the annexed Chart. Its motion, however, was so slow, that it was necessary to wait till the next night, which, most fortunately, was such as to admit of other comparisons being made. The same object was found to have retrograded from the place it held on the previous night, and this was the Planet. It will be seen in the Chart that it is near to the Planet Saturn.

Blackheath, Oct. 1, 1846.

JAMES GLAISHER.

(To the Editor.)

As I stated in my note of Oct. 1, there have been anomalies in the motion of the Planet Uranus for a long time, and such that he appeared to be beyond the influence of gravitation, or that there must exist a disturbing body of whose existence we knew nothing, and that the deviations in question might be due to the action of an unknown Planet. About four months since, Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and M. Le Verrier, an eminent French mathematician, concluded, independently, from theoretical calculations, based upon the indications afforded by the anomalous motions of the Planet Uranus, in fact by resolving the inverse problem of the perturbations, that all these anomalies could be accounted for by supposing a disturbing Planet to move in an orbit at twice the distance of Uranus from the Sun; and subsequently, Le Verrier more recently inferred, from a most elaborate investigation, that the mass of the disturbing Planet was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Uranus, a result that Mr. Adams also arrived at. Consequently, if it were so large as this, it would present a disc discernible in our powerful telescopes.

These mathematicians agreed in fixing 325 deg. of heliocentric longitude as the most probable position for the Planet. These remarkable calculations of Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, pointed out a position of the New Planet which has proved very nearly to be the true one.

It is but due to add, that during the last two months Professor Challis, of the Observatory at Cambridge, has devoted nearly all his time with the Great Northumberland telescope in mapping the stars in the neighbourhood of the

probable place, a method, which, though slow, must eventually have been successful. On the evening of Sept. 29, one, (out of a vast number of stars which passed through the field of view), he selected, against which he directed his assistant to write "seems to have a disc." This was the Planet. Before he had the

South Declination	Right Ascension								
13 deg	22 0	21 56	21 52	21 48	21 44	21 40	21 36		
	Place of the Planet on its discovery								
	Place on Sep 30th								
14 deg									
	6 Aquarii								
15 deg									
	PART OF								
	AQUARIUS								
16 deg									
17 deg									

opportunity of verifying his suspicion, the news of the discovery reached him; he was, however, the first person who saw it in England, and he saw it before the news of the discovery reached him; the fact of his having been anticipated in the discovery, does not detract at all from the merit due to him for his perseverance &c. in the searching and the finding of it. (See Professor Challis's letter in the Cambridge Chronicle.)

On Sept. 30 it was observed by Mr. Hind, at the Observatory of Mr. Bishop, Regent's Park. The places observed are as follows:—

	h. m. s.	North Polar Distance.	h. m. s. deg. m. s.
Sept. 23, at 12 0 14.6.			21 53 17 103 24 8
— 24, at 8 54 40.6.			21 53 13 103 24 30
— 29, at 10 10.			21 52 49 103 29 30
— 30, at 8 16 21.			21 52 47 103 27 20

The motion thus shown agrees fully with Le Verrier's hypothetical motion; so that the effects of this Planet have been felt, its mass and distance approximately determined, and its motion indicated from Theoretical Astronomy before the Planet had ever been seen, and all agrees with observation so far as can at present be determined. It is found to have a disc, and its diameter cannot be much less than 40,000 miles, and may be more; its motions are very slow; it is at present in the Constellation of Aquarius as indicated by theory, and it will be in the Constellation of Capricornus all the year 1847. It may be readily seen in a

telescope of moderate power. In whatever view we take of this noble discovery it is most gratifying—whether at the addition of another Planet to our list; whether at the proving the correctness of the theory of Gravitation and that the then most distant of the Planets is as much under its influence as are the other Planets, or in any other view, it must be considered as a splendid discovery, and he merit is chiefly due to Theoretical Astronomy.

This discovery is perhaps the greatest triumph of Astronomical Science that has ever been recorded.
Blackheath, Oct. 3, 1846.

JAMES GLAISHER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Jupiter rises at 7h. 35m. p.m. near N.E.
TUESDAY, 13.—Length of Day, 10h. 49m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Saturn sets at 1h. 2m. after midnight, near W.S.W.
THURSDAY, 15.—Murat shot, 1815.
FRIDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
SATURDAY, 17.—Uranus sets at 5h. 24m. a.m., a little N. of E.

HIGH WATER at London-bridges for the Week ending October 17.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
6 50	7 18	7 49	8 29	9 10	9 49
10 28	11 3	11 36	0 0	0 3	0 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "W. E.'s" pleasantries (?) on the Wellington Statue and the Great Britain are not to our taste.
"W. T." Cheshunt.—Mr. Moore, the poet, is, we rejoice to say, in good health.
"Léonard Gustave Tabler."—Write to Messrs. Aubert and Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, for the Panoramas.
"J. T. R." co. Down, is thanked for the Sketch of the Great Britain.
"Endymion."—Runnymede lies between Egham and Staines, in Surrey; Sunninghill, in Berkshire. Kent, among the home counties, is scarcely rivalled for its scenery. Oatlands Park (with the Farm) is between five and six miles in circuit; the lake is about three quarters of a mile long. The park, wood, and gardens of Osborne, Isle of Wight, contain 346 acres.
"Rupendus." Worksop.—Copes are now only worn by the Archbishop and other ecclesiastical persons at coronations.
"E. H. B."—The offspring will be English.
"M. P."—Guelphs and Ghibellines were party designations begun in Italy, A. D. 1139. They distinguished the contending armies during the civil wars in Germany: the Guelphs were for the Pope, and the Ghibellines for the Emperor.
"W. K." Trinity.—The reimbursement received.
"D. F."—We cannot refer to the details of the Mayoralty contest.
"Z."—The story of a passage under the Rhine, between Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, is merely traditional.
"A Subscriber" had better apply to a Veterinary Surgeon as to the saddle-marks.
"One in Much Need."—Probably at one of the counters in the Soho Bazaar.
"Pyroetis."—Our high opinion of Mr. Herring as an Animal Painter is best attested by the frequent appearance of his productions in our Journal.
"R. W." Liverpool.—Mr. Justice Creswell edited, in connection with Mr. Barnewall, the Reports published under their joint names.
"K."—The g in Elgin is pronounced hard, as in the word begin. Rothes contains two syllables. Breadalbane is pronounced as we have marked it.
"A. Z."—The marriage is legal.
"Notca."—The additional £300 a year would be amply sufficient for an officer of sense and prudence. We believe the heavy cavalry is the more expensive.
"A. R."—A Chaplaincy in the Royal Navy is in the gift of the Admiralty; in the East India service, in the patronage of the East India Directors.
"Texorh."—Begin with Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lectures."
"Zeno."—The MS. (Polycarpophonia), is left at the Office.
"M. T."—We are not sufficiently versed in Court history.
"An Ancient Briton" may buy a "Pigeon Fancier" at any Dealers in Birds or Birdcages.
"A Constant Reader" should apply to Loddige's Nursery, Hackney.
"P. M. A. T. S." Leeds.—The cost of a Marriage Licence (not Special), is three guineas.
"A Friend to her Sex."—The vile and profligate custom of selling a wife with a rope round her neck has been magnified by the credulous into a law: it does not constitute a divorce, but is directly punishable by law.—(See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," page 250.)
"F. W. R."—The announcement will be made in due season.
"A Constant Subscriber," Hull, should address a note to Captain Manby, Weymouth.
"S. N." Hammersmith.—Dr. Ramadge, Ely-place.
"A Reader," Lamb's Conduit-street.—We cannot see any usury in the transaction, since no demand was made.
"A. Z."—We do not give opinions on disputes at Cards.
"W. J. M." Bristol, will find a few good instructions in Wax Modeling, in the "Boy's Book of Sports."
"A Mechanic" cannot secure his invention without some expense; that of Registration being the least cost. Inventions are sometimes disposed of before they are patented.
"The Address to the Cadets," &c.—We have not room.
"A Friend of the Great Panjandrum" may obtain Lapidaries' Tools at Messrs. Penn's, Newgate-street.
"C. W." Speenhamland.—We shall be glad to see the drawings, but cannot promise insertion.
"C. H."—See Memoirs in a future Number.
"Olivia" may obtain "German in One Volume," (published by Black and Young, Wellington-street), by order, of any Bookseller; price 6s.
"Nugator's" note is amusing; but we have not room for such trifles.
THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—We are greatly indebted for the accurate illustration of this Vessel in Dundrum Bay, in our last week's Number, to the clever sketcher, the Rev. James Ford, Curate of Down, Downpatrick.

. Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Sharpe's London Magazine, vol. 2.—The Use of the Body in Relation to the Mind, by George Moore, M.D.—Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year, 1 vol., 8vo.—The European Library: Mignet's History of the French Revolution.—The Parlor Novelist: The Count of Monte Christo, by Alex. Dumas, 2 vols.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

WHEN Lisbon was overwhelmed by the Earthquake, the "Authorities," terrified at the extent of the calamity, flew to Pombal, the Minister asking what was to be done? His reply was short and decisive: "Feed the living, and bury the dead!"

In such dreadful cases of necessity, the most direct and quickest expedient is the best; it may be quite opposed to all ordinary rules and principles; but they are not made for exceptional cases. The Portuguese Minister, doubtless, knew that a Government should not undertake to be the constant purveyor of the food of a City or a Nation; but, when a great calamity comes, the Government is the only organised body to which a people can look for assistance; it exists on that condition; why is it supported at ease through years and cycles of prosperity, if it is to fail the moment a difficulty tries it? It is precisely at such periods of pressure it is most required. But the Executive in England is so unaccustomed to interfere in the dealings of daily life, that it seems now unwilling to exert itself to the full extent required by the scarcity in Ireland. From all parts of that afflicted country, we hear complaints that everything is doing, but nothing is done; action is always in a future tense that it never gets out of. The forms required to be gone through, under the Acts of Parliament that give employment to labour, take some time; and when, at last, the work is begun, the people find no supplies of food purchasable, or, from the objection to "interfere with private enterprise," at such a price that their wages are insufficient. Hence arise discontent, riot, and bloodshed.

The Government have the name of doing something; and it is possible that, in the dire distress of the time, the people overrate what it can do. The uncertainty that prevails among the upper classes of society adds to the confusion: what work is to be done, how it is to be done, whether roads or drains are the most advisable, how they are to be paid for, on whom the money is to be charged, and how it is to be repaid, are all matters of debate; and the discussion is to be continued still longer, for a meeting of Landed Proprietors is to be assembled in Dublin. We hope they will have provided something for the people to do before they come together; hunger cannot wait for reports and resolutions. The Government has consented to extend the facilities of the Public Works Bill to reproductive labour on private property. This is a prudent and well-advised concession: it will give many an inte-

rest in employing labour who would not be very zealous in the promotion of public works from which they would derive no benefit. Indeed, as far as all legislative measures and precautions go, the Government have not been deficient either in foresight or exertion.

But a great difficulty still remains. Even when wages are gained, there is little food in the market. Hence the tumults caused by any attempts to ship corn to this country. And we must admit, that, to a starving multitude, the spectacle of ship-loads of corn being taken away from where it is so grievously wanted is a painful and exciting one. This feeling is not confined to Ireland: prices are rising all over Europe. France is uneasy; and, in Paris itself, there has been a bread riot. The prospect on all sides is gloomy; but to our difficulties we must oppose hope and strenuous exertion. If it comes to the worst, the Executive Government must depart more widely from the maxims of political economy; and, by organising a commissariat for the people, as it has often done for armies, try if it cannot bring food within the reach of the wages that can be gained by the employment it has done its best to promote.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

This stupendous Statue was fixed upon its pedestal on Thursday week, at one o'clock, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. It was then secured with iron clamps at the feet. Admiral Sir Byam Martin, Vice-Admiral Matson, Commodore William Henry Sheriff, late Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and a number of naval and military officers, have since visited the Statue, and expressed their entire approbation of the way in which the whole of the arrangements of the raising were made and carried into execution.

The manner in which Mr. McCullum, boatswain of Woolwich Dockyard, and the riggers under his direction, have accomplished the raising, has surprised many persons; but Mr. McCullum does not consider the feat more than an ordinary task. It was accomplished by forty-four men; eight at each of the four "crabs" for coiling the ropes, two holding on, and one at each stopper. Some idea of the strength of the framework may be formed, when it is computed that it supported a weight of about ninety tons, at a height of upwards of 105 feet from the ground. This is ascertained by calculating the weight of the Statue, the ropes and tackling, and the number of persons, of whom there were always upwards of sixty, including strangers, on the scaffolding, until the Statue was raised to its proper position. So excellently were all the parts adjusted, that four men, with two single ropes, moved the Statue backwards and forwards on the tramway, when Mr. Wyatt adjusted it on the Thursday, after it was raised to the top of the arch. The expense of ironwork and labour, including the carriage, exceeds £500; and, with the timber, the total expense of raising the Statue will exceed £900.

On Sunday, the Group attracted groups of spectators throughout the day. The removal of the scaffolding has since been commenced; and, very shortly, the forest of beams and spars will have disappeared; and a fair opportunity be thus afforded of judging of the merits of the great work, and the fitness of its location. Meanwhile, the wits and small jokers will have recovered from the exhaustion to which their recent expenditure of ammunition must have subjected them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Lady in Waiting, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, also attended the service. The eastern terrace and the private gardens were more than usually crowded on Sunday afternoon with visitors, the bands of both the regiments in garrison at Windsor playing in front of the private apartments from four o'clock till nearly dark. Shortly after four o'clock, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Lady and Maids of Honour in Waiting, Lord Waterpark, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Falkland, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Buckley, and several other members of the Royal household, walked across the pasture, receiving the loyal salutations of her subjects, by whom the Queen was surrounded, and proceeded through the orangery into the Home Park. The Queen and the Prince, after promenading in the private plantations for nearly an hour, and visiting the kennel and Royal aviary, returned to the Castle.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince Frederic of Hesse, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, arrived at the Castle, yesterday evening, upon a visit to her Majesty. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were accompanied by the Prince of Hesse, walked this morning to the Queen's private kennel and the Royal aviary. The Royal family were also taken out for their usual airings.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—There is a rumour that the Queen Dowager is likely to become the occupant of the Royal Palace at Brighton.

THE PRINCESS OF HESSE.—The Princess of Hesse embarked on board the *Black Eagle*, at Rotterdam, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, attended by her suite, and Mr. Bedford, Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager. The Princess landed on Monday afternoon, and immediately went to Marlborough House, arriving there at half-past two. The Princess left Marlborough House at three, attended by Earl Howe and the Earl of Denbigh, for the terminus at Euston-square, taking their departure by railway for Cashbury, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

ANOTHER ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE AT GREYNA GREEN.—The *Morning Post* announces that on Saturday last, Lady Rose Somerset, fourth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, eloped from Badminton with Captain Francis Lovell (of the Life Guards) for Greyna Green. The Ladies Blanche and Rose Somerset, with their youthful sisters, had been staying at Badminton some days, during the absence of their noble parents, who were on a visit to Sir Charles Morgan, at the Hon. Baronet's seat, Tredegar, Monmouthshire. The extreme youth of her Ladyship (who only completed her seventeenth year in February last) has, says the *Morning Post*, been the sole objection offered by her noble parents to the ratification of the desired union. Captain Lovell's position as the representative of an old English family was such as to render him in every respect a worthy suitor for her Ladyship's hand, and the Gallant Officer, up to the latest moment, had been a constant and welcome visitor at the hospitable table of the Noble Duke.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

INQUEST ON BARON DE BODE.—An inquest was held on Monday, at 18, Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, by Mr. Mills, on the body of Clement Joseph Philippe Pen Baron de Bode, aged sixty-nine, who died suddenly, on Friday evening (last week). A memoir of the deceased appears elsewhere. Mr. Augustus Wilkins (son of the deceased) was sworn, and said that he resided at Whetstone. Very frequently visited at the Baron's house. During his father's last illness, which commenced a month ago, he had remained with him continually. Deceased had frequently complained of violent pains in the head and chest, especially during the last fortnight. He had been under the homoeopathic treatment of Dr. Epps, who had attended him nearly six years. Dr. Epps called on him in the middle of the day on Friday, but had not visited him during the three preceding days, as the deceased had so much improved in health. On Friday witness was with his father during his supper; he was then in cheerful spirits, but presently complained of shooting pains, and observing that the supper had disagreed with him, asked for a glass of water. Witness handed it to him, but while drinking it deceased fell back into his son's arms, and died almost instantly. Witness sent his brother to Dr. Shute, who came immediately, but life was extinct.—Theodore Henry Shute, of 21, Wellington-road, was called into deceased on Friday evening, but when he arrived life was extinct. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and considered the immediate cause of death to be loss of power in the heart, from ossification, and effusion in the pericardium.—By the Coroner: Could give no specific reason for death occurring on that evening, except perhaps increased excitement. But still, from the extensive ossification displayed by deceased, death might have happened in the absence of all excitement.—Mr. Mills having addressed the Jury, they unanimously gave a verdict of natural death from ossification of the coronary artery, produced by natural causes, but hastened by anxiety of mind, consequent on the state of his affairs.

ANOTHER FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—A melancholy occurrence, which has thrown a family into the deepest distress, took place in the neighbourhood of Ware, Herts, on Thursday morning (last week). Mr. W. Goppsill was strolling by his orchard with a loaded double-barrelled fowling-piece, and being attracted by a very large apple on one of the trees, he incautiously tried to knock it down with the butt end, holding the barrels in his hands, in a direct line with his body. It is supposed that a small branch of the tree raised the hammer, and caused the fatal discharge. The whole contents were lodged in the abdomen, creating a frightful external laceration. Two medical men were promptly in attendance, but in spite of their unremitting attention he lingered in extreme agony throughout the afternoon, and expired about half-past ten.

COLFERY EXPLOSION NEAR DURHAM.—At an early hour last Sunday morning, a great deal of smoke having been observed issuing from the mouth of the downcast shaft of the Alexander Pit, at Rahton, near the city of Durham, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, fears were entertained that during the night an explosion had taken place, and on some of the officers of the pit descending the shaft, they found that their fears were too fully verified. It appeared that, shortly after three o'clock on the preceding day, the workmen had left the pit, when there was not the least appearance of danger from an explosion. The only person who was left in the shaft on the Saturday night was a pitman named Richard Stott, aged about ninety years, who had charge of the furnace used for ventilating the shaft. When the deputy overman descended the shaft the following morning, he found Stott lying beside the furnace, quite dead, his body exhibiting the usual appearance of a person who had been killed by an explosion of fire-damp. On proceeding towards the stable, it was found that the whole of the horses, seventeen in number, had also fallen victims to the explosion. On Monday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of Stott, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

POSTSCRIPT.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON PRIVATE MATTHEWSON.—On Wednesday afternoon an order was issued at Hounslow Barracks for the 12th Lancers, with the prisoner Matthewson, and the officers and men of the 7th Hussars then remaining there, to assemble at four o'clock that afternoon, and on their doing so, the finding of the late Court Martial was read, with the sentence, the latter being imprisonment for six months, including solitary confinement at various portions of that period, not exceeding two months.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon to the 2nd inst. have reached us. The Portuguese Government, as usual, is in great pecuniary difficulty, and the Bank refuses to advance any money. This determination will probably lead to a resignation of the Ministry. There is a complete panic in the money market. The Miguelite insurrection is completely put down for the present, but troops are concentrated upon various points in anticipation of another outbreak.

THE UNITED STATES.—The *Marmion* has arrived with New York papers of one day's later date than those by the *Yorkshire*, whose arrival is noticed in page 226. The only matter of political interest contained in the papers is a long proclamation issued by Santa Anna to the Republic of Mexico on his landing at Vera Cruz. This document is of a rather discursive character, but it is most particularly directed against Paredes, and the scheme, which it charges him openly with forming, of reimposing monarchy on the Mexican people. As regards the United States, it is singularly cautious and abstemious in its language, as it is about the whole question of foreign war. The defeats on the Rio Grande are ascribed to deliberate treachery on the part of Paredes, who is accused of sending insufficient and ill-supplied armies there, in order, by their defeat, to compel the Mexican people to take refuge in the protection of a Monarch furnished from Europe, against invasion from the United States. There is nothing about peace with the United States, or any misunderstanding with the Government, nor any allusion from which a reliable inference can be drawn of Santa Anna's future purpose as to that country. He professes himself to be "the slave of public opinion," and what that may require of him he will endeavour to fulfil. The New York papers mention that Niblo's theatre and garden had been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 45,000 dollars.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—RETURN OF SIR GEORGE CARROLL.

The polling commenced on Monday, at the usual hour. There was a majority at the close of the day's poll for Sir George Carroll; but the manifestations in the Hall continued to be decidedly in favour of Mr. Alderman Wood. The numbers on the gross poll for the day were these:—

Wood	..	..	..	..	1312
Carroll	..	..	..	..	1083
Hooper	..	..	..	..	288
Moon	..	..	..	..	3
Farncomb	..	..	..	..	1

Mr. Bennock said that, having stated on Saturday that Mr. Wood promised to place himself right with the Livery, he was shown by the Chairman of his Committee an account between him and the Irish Society for three years. At the end of 1842 or 1843, there was a balance struck, which showed a sum of nearly £1000 in Alderman Wood's favour. That amount went on increasing to a sum of about £1300; which, from December, 1844, had not been paid till February or March, 1846; so that they would see Mr. Wood was kept out of a certain amount of money to which he naturally looked for the payment of other debts which pressed on him. Therefore, if any man, or body of men, were responsible for the non-payment of the pecuniary liabilities of Mr. Wood, it was the Society from whom he expected this money. Such was a statement of the facts as shown to him, and it was corroborated by the Alderman himself. This Society, or rather a section of it, led the way in this persecution of Mr. Alderman Wood. The Sub-Committee published the statement without the authority of the General Committee. They did so unjustifiably, and in opposition to the rules and regulations governing that body. (Hear, hear.) And what did this Society themselves do with the funds at their disposal? Not long ago they voted £500 to defray the expenses of a visit to Ireland—of course, in order to benefit the occupiers on their estates. (Laughter.) He did not care whether it was Wood or Carroll, or whether nobody occupied the civic chair; but as it was to be filled by somebody, he considered it to be his duty to say that an honourable man should not be excluded in consequence of calumny. The only charge against Alderman Wood was that he had not paid some counsel. He could now tell them that the last farthing due to counsel had been paid. ("When?" "He did not know when, nor did he care. It was sufficient for him to know that they had been paid. The hon. gentleman concluded by hoping that virtue and innocence would triumph. (Loud cheers.)

Ald. Wood returned his thanks for the position he had occupied that day. To his great surprise he perceived that morning in the newspapers a document signed by the Secretary of the Irish Society. He had been absent from the hall to look over the accounts, and see how he stood with respect to these gentlemen and their assertions. They said that his accounts were settled in 1842, and that they had no anxiety to reduce the accounts. Why, the first item in the account of 1843 was £12 13s. paid to the taxing officer for taxing his previous bill. His bill in 1842 was £3179, against which he got £2100. His account in 1843 was £1329, against which he got £500 in December, 1844, and from that day to the present they never paid him one farthing. (Hear, hear.) It was said that he received £10,000 in the course of the suit, leaving it to be inferred that he received it from them. The fact was, that he had succeeded in every point of a most difficult and protracted suit, the arguments on which continued on one occasion for twelve days, and he saddled his opponent with all the costs. (Hear, hear.) They also said that he kept his carriage from the profits of the suit. Why, what he got from it would not grease the wheels of it. (Laughter.) He had succeeded in this important suit, and his reward was volunteered calumny, from a society who professed to keep everything secret.

On Tuesday the election presented a new aspect. Although the last day of polling, it assumed the appearance of the first day of contest. It was evident from the commencement that the Livery were roused. They began to pour in upon the part of Sir George Carroll in considerable numbers, and at the final close of the poll, at four o'clock, the gross numbers exhibited for him exceeded the numbers for Alderman Wood by nine.

Shortly after four o'clock the state of the poll was shown to the impatient crowd to be as follows:—

Carroll	..	..	..	..	1653
Wood	..	..	..	..	1644
Hooper	..	..	..	..	324
Moon	..	..	..	..	3
Farncomb	..	..	..	..	1

These numbers agree with the official declaration. The Hall was in a state of uproar upon the exhibition of the majority for Sir Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Bennock, and Mr. Holt having also made speeches, the hall was adjourned to Thursday.

A Special Court of Aldermen was held on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the Sheriff's report respecting the election of Lord Mayor. At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the court, and was soon afterwards joined by the body of Aldermen. Several papers relating to the Talacre Mining Company, and the trials which took place in Ireland on the subject were read. After a few observations from Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Alderman Wood defended himself from the imputations which had been cast upon him, and said that the papers which had been presented bore out all the allegations which he had made. It was moved by Mr. Alderman Challis, that the subject be referred to a committee, upon which a lengthened discussion arose, in the course of which Aldermen Sydney and Moon requested of Mr. Alderman Wood to postpone his claims for the present year.—Mr. Alderman Wood said that he had no objection to an impartial inquiry; but he feared that, with the prejudices entertained against him by the Court of Aldermen, he could not expect that. He was willing to submit his case to any two honourable men of the city of London associated with the Court of Aldermen. Alderman Copeland moved, as an amendment, that the names of those who had signed the former report against Alderman Wood should be left out of the new committee. He had heard from Mr. Alderman Wood that he would submit to an investigation. The amendment was lost by a majority of eight to two; upon which Mr. Alderman Humphrey moved that the Court proceed to receive the Sheriff's report. This amendment was also lost by a majority of ten to five. Alderman Copeland then called for a division of the Court, when it appeared that the following Aldermen were for referring the papers to a committee:—Aldermen Kelly, Copeland, Sir P. Laurie, Sir J. Duke, Sir C. Hunter, Moon, and Challis; and the following for proceeding to receive the Sheriff's report: Aldermen Humphrey, Wilson, Magnay, Gibbs, Farebrother, Hughes, and Sydney. The Lord Mayor having given his casting vote in favour of proceeding to election, the Court did so. At a quarter-past three o'clock, the civic procession ascended the hustings, when the learned Recorder declared that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen on Sir George Carroll, to fill the office of Lord Mayor, for the ensuing year.

DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis recorded by the registrar-general during the past week, was 935. This is in excess of the average number of deaths in the first weeks of the autumnal quarter of recent years; and 46. There were 58 victims to "violence, privation, cold, and intemperance," and 66 died of "old age," one of whom was 105 years old.

THE CORDON TESTIMONIAL.—The metropolitan subscription to the Cobden national testimonial, together with several very handsome contributions forwarded to the committee during Wednesday, now amounts to £12,700. The grand total of the fund is nearly £77,000.

CITY OF LONDON PENSION SOCIETY.—The members of this Society met on Monday last at the London Tavern, to elect four pensioners, two male and two female, to be placed for support on the funds of the institution. I. Gols, Esq., took the chair, in the absence of Luke James Hansard, Esq., who was expected to have presided, and called upon the meeting to express its opinion as to the propriety of confirming the adoption of the Report of the Directors, and the resolution, both of which were agreed to at the last meeting of the Society. The opinion of the last meeting as to both was unanimously confirmed, after which the polling commenced, and continued until three o'clock, when it was announced by Mr. Richardson, Secretary, that the four duly elected pensioners were William Petty, having in his favour 767 votes, Thomas J. Owen 676 votes, Susan Westcott 1554 votes, and Sarah Kingsley 1156 votes. The meeting then separated, their thanks having been given to the Chairman and the Scrutineers.

THE MODEL PRISON, CLERKENWELL.—This prison, intended as a house of detention for untried persons, is to be ready for use by the commencement of next year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Irish papers state that the Lords of the Admiralty, under the sanction and advice of Lord John Russell, have determined upon making the Cove of Cork a naval station.

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. state that accounts had been received there from Trebisonde, of the entire disappearance of the cholera from Teheran. The Shah had returned to his capital.

General Kalerki, one of the chiefs of the revolution of September last at Athens, has arrived in Paris on his way to London. A portrait of the general has appeared in No. 107, of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Mr. Cobden has left the Pyrenees for Spain. From thence the hon. member goes to Italy.

Among the petitions lately presented to the Grand Council of Berne, is one from the females of Oberland, Seeland, and Brienne, praying that they may be admitted to enjoy the same rights as those who are now called their lords and masters.

A letter from Venice, of Sept. 25, says:—"The news of Count de Montemolin's escape has caused some surprise here. One of the three Monconigo Palaces, situated on the grand canal, had just been purchased on account of this prince, and in his name. The sum given for it is about 350,000. It is supposed that the Count de Montemolin will fix his residence in this city, particularly as his marriage with a Princess of Modena has been announced in certain circles as being altogether decided."

A letter from the Russian frontiers dated the 16th of Sept., says, that during the last visit of the Emperor of Russia to Warsaw, a Polish deputation, among whom were some nobles of Galicia and Poland, waited on his Majesty. All agreed in making the same proposals, namely, alluding to a general brotherly union which should unite all the Slavonian race in opposition to Germany. The Emperor is said to have rejected with evident disgust the unexpected proposal, and especially to have said, in respect to the bond of brotherly union, that it was quite new to him; for that he had indeed heard of the hatred existing between the Russians and the Poles, but never of any reciprocal affection.

The electric telegraph between Lincoln and Nottingham has been completed.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the works on the railway to Moscow are proceeding rapidly, and that this grand communication will probably be opened in 1847.

The *Epoque* mentions as positive that the Prince Don Juan Maria, son of Don Carlos, born on the 13th of March, 1822, was to marry the Archduchess Maria Beatrix d'Este, who was born on the 13th of February, 1824. The Este family is one of the wealthiest in Europe. The Dukes Marian and Ferdinand d'Este, uncles of the Princess, have no children, and possess between them a fortune of 100,000,000 florins.

A Leeds paper states that Mr. George Wilson, late Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, has been made a Director of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

The Enfield branch of the Eastern Counties Railway has been staked out, and the Company's Engineer, Mr. Samuels, has received instructions for the works to be proceeded with without delay. It is to be opened by January next.

We learn from Athens, that two very fine ancient statues, one believed to be of Apollo and the other of Ceres, have been found in a house near Vostizza, in Achala. The Government has taken measures for their preservation, and it is expected that they will be placed in the museum at Athens. There has also been found in Sparta a sphinx of admirable workmanship, which was immediately sent to the museum.

Two vessels have arrived within these three or four days from the United States laden with ice to the amount of several hundred tons.

Letters from Odessa of the 18th September state that a fleet of no less than 150 merchant vessels arrived at that port the day before, thus effectually putting an end to the scarcity of shipping which had so long prevailed. These vessels were chiefly Greek and Italian, only six of them being British. From 350,000 to 400,000 quarters of wheat had been brought for shipment on board these vessels, chiefly for Italy and the south of France, and from 110,000 to 150,000 quarters remained on sale.

Lisbon papers to the 26th ult. inclusively have reached us. The *Diario do Governo* announces from Braga, 21st, that the troops have returned to their cantonments, and that the Padre Casimiro, who was at the head of the Miguelites, had made his submission to the Government.

On Saturday last, a train of merchandise left Manchester for Crewe, composed of 101 waggons. Its gross weight was 600 tons, and its length 1,550 feet. The distance, 30 miles, was accomplished in two hours nine minutes, being at the rate of 14 miles per hour, over gradients varying from 1 in 377 to 1 in 880.

Among the presents sent by the King of the French to the Queen of Spain, on the occasion of her marriage, is said to be a splendid carpet of the Gobelins manufacture, which has employed the workmen several years.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Stockholm, dated the 24th ult.:—"During the last six months the intolerance of the Government in favour of Lutheranism has been productive of sad results for the country. Norrland, the population of which did not exceed sixty or seventy persons per square mile, is becoming entirely depopulated, most of the inhabitants having emigrated for America, in order that they may be free to worship God according to their religion."

A retiring pension of £1000 a year falls in by the death of Sir Edward S. Lees, late Superintendent of the Post-office in Edinburgh.

M. Le Verrier, member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who discovered the new Planet, has, it is said, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

By way of Panama, advices have been received from Lima, to the 13th of August. Politically they have no importance. The republic was in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity. General Castilla, the President, says a private letter, "appears to be firmly fixed, and the last thing people seem to think of is a revolution."

In the course of a lecture delivered on Wednesday to the general classes of King's College by Mr. Tennant on mineralogical geology, the lecturer stated that the annual value of the mineral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this £9,100,000 is from coals, £8,400,000, from iron, £1,200,000 from copper, £920,000 from lead, £400,000 from salt, £390,000 from tin, £60,000 from manganese, £35,000 from silver, £22,000 from alum, £8000 from zinc, and £25,000 from the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 25th of September, says—"Mehemet Ali is still at Alexandria; his Highness intends to proceed to Cairo shortly. His Highness has convened a meeting in Alexandria of all the Governors and Sherifs of the provinces and villages in the Delta, for the purpose of adopting new measures for the improvement and extension of the cultivation of the land. There has been another skirmish at Aden. A body of 5000 Arabs attacked the town in broad daylight, but being repulsed they were soon compelled to retire with a severe loss in killed and wounded."

It is currently reported that Mr. Justice Erle will be removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Mr. Vaughan Williams will go to the Common Pleas.

A new comet was discovered at Rome about eight in the evening of the 23rd ult. It was advancing rapidly in a western direction towards the Equator, parallel with *Tau* in Ursa Major. It is nebulous, and throws very little light.

A letter from Stuttgart states that the want of provisions in the kingdom of Wurtemberg will be greater than was expected. The avidity of speculators continues to augment the price of corn; to obviate their manoeuvres a committee, composed of persons employed in the departments of finance, and the interior, to whom have been added some respectable merchants, are soon to commence purchasing corn largely in foreign countries. A large sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Government.

We understand that the Earl of Thanet has resigned his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and that he will be probably succeeded by Earl Cowper.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia was signed on the 25th of last month.

In Belgium and the North of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good, but abundant; the unsound crop of last year being succeeded by one perfectly healthy.

During the week ending the 4th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was:—At Boulogne, 2054; at Calais, 439; total, 2493.

Among the numerous vessels lately arrived from distant parts of the globe, may be particularly mentioned one which, in addition to an immense cargo of tea, comprising the large number of 8885 packages and 390 half-chests of the article, with other merchandise, had five cases of China ink on board. Its apparent novelty, and the singularity of the importation from so great a distance, would appear to entitle it to particular notice.

The Manchester Commercial Association have resolved to co-operate with the Cheshire and Worcestershire salt trade, in their endeavours to get rid of the East India Company's monopoly of manufacture.

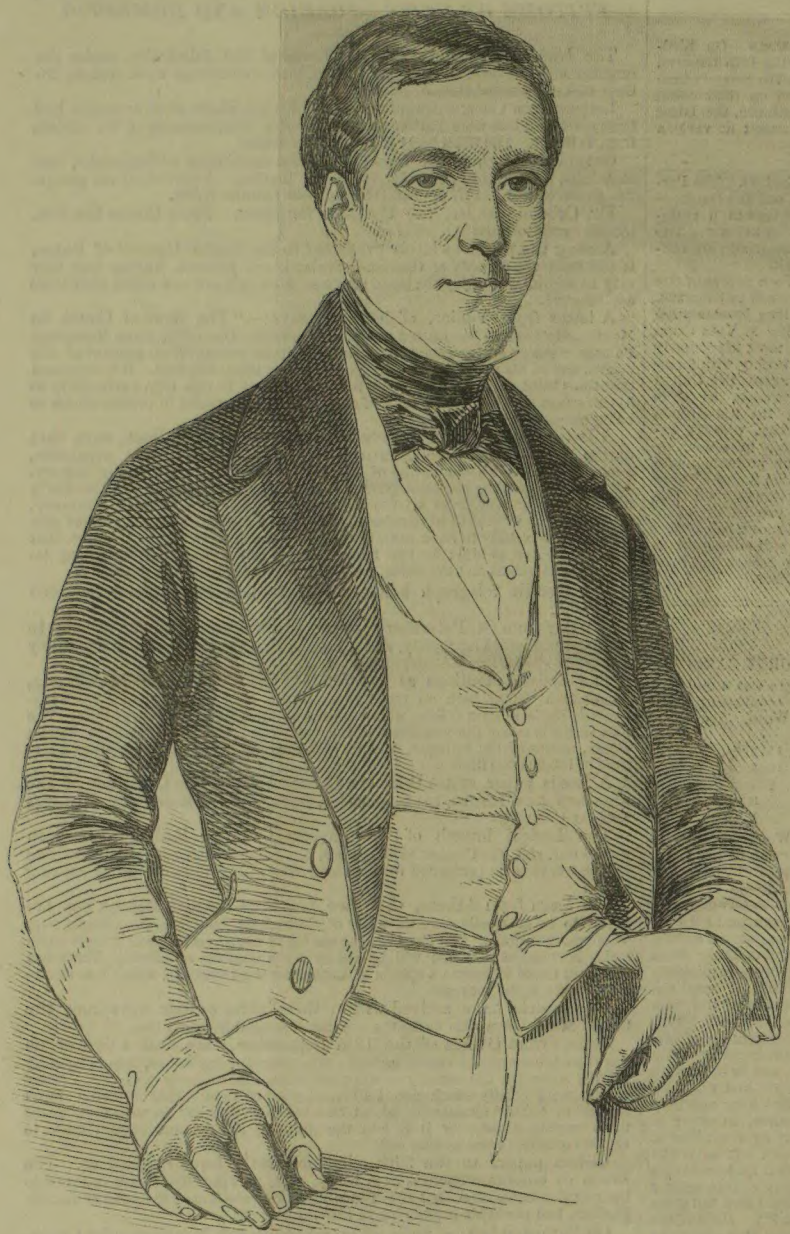
The census which has just been taken of the population of the city of New York make it to be 360,300; while that of London and Westminster is now nearly two millions!

The exports from Southampton to foreign ports during the month of September have considerably exceeded any previous month; the value is about £200,000, exported to the East and West Indies, China, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Italy, the Peninsula, and the Channel Islands. There has been also shipped from thence for Lisbon about £30,000 in gold.

A gale at Weymouth on Sunday seriously injured the Esplanade. For a short time the turnpike-road was impassable. The apron of stone work opposite Norton's Folly is greatly injured. No gale of equal violence (with the wind as it was) has occurred since the memorable storm of 1824, when nearly the whole of the esplanade fell a prey to the fury of the waves and storm. The present damage cannot be much less than £1000.

There are accounts from the Mauritius to the 1st of August, which speak most favourably of the Sugar prospects of the present season; but a deficiency of labour was severely felt, and there were complaints of a want of currency for ordinary transactions.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.



DON FRANCOIS D'ASSIS.



QUEEN ISABELLA II.

MARIA ISABELLA LOUISE, or Isabella the Second, Queen of Spain, is the eldest daughter of the late Ferdinand VII., who abrogated the Salique Law in her favour; set aside his brother, Don Carlos; and left her the succession to the Throne. Isabella was born on the 10th of October, 1830; her father died on the 29th of September, 1833. Don Carlos immediately claimed the Sovereignty; but the Ministry and the Army remained faithful to the young Queen and her mother Christina, who had been appointed Regent by the King's will. For some years, Carlos carried on a civil war; but he was at last driven from Spain, and the authority of Isabella established. The young Queen was declared of age, and took the oath to the Constitution on the 10th of November, 1843. Her marriage has been a matter of much discussion and speculation; many candidates have been proposed, but the preference has been given to Don Francisco d'Assis. Queen Isabella is said in person to resemble rather too strongly her father, Ferdinand, whose countenance

was heavy and stolid; but she has a good figure, and possesses some accomplishments. The French papers state that she sings and plays agreeably, and is a good linguist. Nearly the only thing for which she was remarkable in her childhood was an immoderate fondness for sweetmeats—the appetite growing, we presume, with indulgence. Her apartments were perfect museums of confectionary. Christina, her mother, who may still be considered as the real ruler of Spain, is the daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, and was born on the 27th April, 1806. She has eight other children besides the Queen of Spain and the Infanta, by her second husband, Munoz.

MARIA LOUISA FERDINANDA, the Infanta, is two years younger than the Queen, having been born on 30th January, 1832. Report describes her as far the superior of her Royal sister, both in beauty and intelligence. She will be the youngest wedded Princess in Europe.

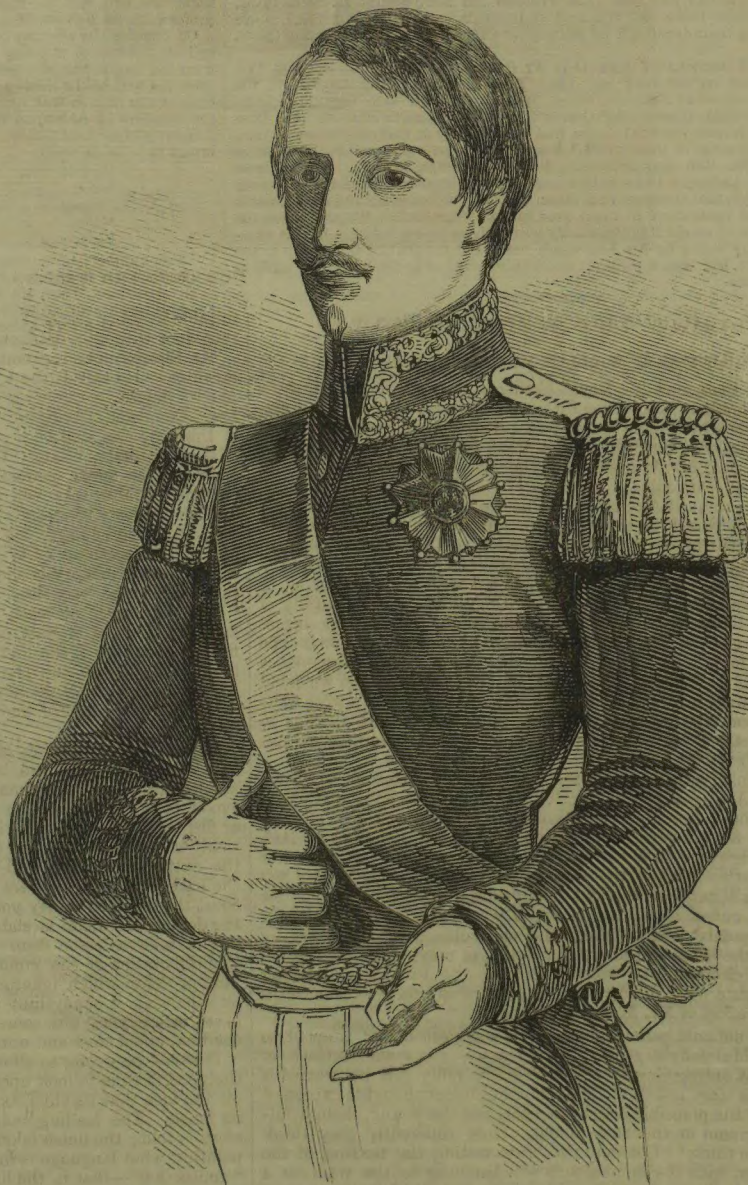
DON FRANCOIS D'ASSIS MARIE FERDINAND Duke of Cadiz, the King Consort

elect, is the eldest son of Don Francois de Paula, younger brother of Don Carlos; he is, therefore, first cousin to the Queen. He was born on the 13th of May, 1822. He is a Colonel of cavalry in the Spanish service. It has been stated that the Queen was disposed to prefer Don Enrique, his younger brother, Duke of Seville, and Captain in the Spanish navy; but he refused to consent to various conditions sought to be imposed upon him.

ANTOINE-MARIE JOSEPH LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duc de Montpensier, is the seventh and youngest child of Louis Philippe; he was born on the 31st July, 1824; he accompanied his Royal father when he visited our gracious Queen at Windsor. His marriage with the sister of Isabella has been long spoken of as probable, but it was expected it would be deferred till the Queen had borne an heir to the Crown. The English Government, when applied to, refused to support any candidate for the hand of the Royal sisters, and left it wholly to the Spanish people and Ministry.



DONNA MARIA LUISA FERDINANDA, INFANTA OF SPAIN.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.



"CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN."—PAINTED BY MR. MULREADY, R.A.

"CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN."

PAINTED BY WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.

THE very best Picture of the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year, or, indeed, of any Exhibition for very many years, was that charming little Picture which hung on the east-end wall of the Great Room—usually concealed from view by a three-deep semicircle of people pushing to get near it. We refer (but there is scarcely any necessity to name it after so particular a reference) to a small Picture on panel, by Mr. Mulready, R.A., called "Choosing the Wedding Gown," a happy idea, addressed to the common sympathies of all, and most happily carried out in every part and portion of the Picture. We abstained from engraving it among the Illustrations which we gave of the Royal Academy Exhibition, because it was our wish to do full justice to Mr. Mulready's genius, and afford our Engravers an opportunity of copying it at leisure, and with the Picture more immediately before them than the rules of the Royal Academy will necessarily allow. The delay is very immaterial indeed, if the work has gained in consequence and value; and we feel that, had we attempted it at the time, we could have given but a comparatively unfair translation of so fine a work; the delay was, therefore, wise in all respects; and, we will take upon us to add, without fear of contradiction, very much to the advantage of Art and of our Subscribers.

This charming Picture—one of the very best specimens of our English School of Art—was painted for John Sheepshanks, Esq., of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, the munificent collector of works of the English school, and by far the most liberal patron Mr. Mulready has ever had. The subject originated in a clever design made by Mr. Mulready for Mr. Van Voorst's edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield."—"I chose my wife," says the Vicar, "as she did her wedding-gown: not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well." Mr. Mulready has since purposely departed from the particular character given by Goldsmith to the Vicar and his bride; but it is only right to mention the incidental circumstance which originated the Picture, as nothing can be too minute when it illustrates a work of so much excellence as this last great effort of Mr. Mulready's pencil.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to imagine a subject better adapted to exhibit Mr. Mulready's genius to advantage than the subject of "Choosing a Wedding Gown." And how admirably has he treated it—how well the story is told! Contrast the different thoughts expressed on the faces of the plausible old shopkeeper, and the young, thoughtful-looking bridegroom in the background. How differently they think about the same thing! Compare the bride testing the texture of the dress before her, with the shopkeeper's wife listening to the wants of a country boy, who has come to the counter for a ball of cotton, or perhaps a paper of needles. Look at the accessories throughout. How ad-

mirable in every respect! You could not remove the very ring in the trap-door without a detriment to the unity of the whole composition.

Mr. Sheepshanks is proud—and proud with reason—of his recent acquisition. He calls it the very pick and pink of his collection. High praise, indeed, considering the vast variety of fine works his taste has been the means of bringing about him. He really prefers it to a picture of the same size, and on the same wall—the inimitable "Duncan Gray" of the inimitable Wilkie. They are pictures of the same size, and somewhat of the same character; they therefore challenge comparison, though Mr. Mulready, with his fine appreciation of Wilkie's excellence, and the modesty so essentially a part of true genius, shakes his head, we are told, when he hears his own work brought into competition with so admirable a specimen of Wilkie as his "Duncan Gray." It is somewhat curious, in the history of these two Pictures, that, in point of finish, each is, perhaps, the very best specimen of the master. There are two "Duncan Grays" at least, beneath the surface of the present Picture; and two subjects, at least, called "Choosing the Wedding Gown" beneath the surface of the Picture exhibited at the Royal Academy. Both are finished up to the last point of perfection in that line. Mieris is hardly finer, with all the advantage of age to mellow what was crude at first, into that subdued and harmonious tone, so charming in his pictures.

It is not too much to say of this fine specimen of Mr. Mulready's pencil, that it will be improved by time, and that posterity will see more to admire in it than we are enabled now to do, with even "the prophetic eye of taste" to assist us in coming to a conclusion. There is no loose or dishonest painting, as it is called, in any part of the Picture. The richly-coloured brocades on the stool in the foreground are finished up to the extreme touch of well-sustained elaboration; the band-boxes in the background (never were band-boxes so honoured in painting before) court the touch to satisfy you that they are really what they seem; and the dog on the floor is elaborated to the minutest hair, that Landseer might take a lesson from the extreme fidelity of its finish. And yet this elaboration of the minutest parts is not that Balthazar Denner kind of detail which ignorant people so often mistake for more artistic excellences; it is anything but that; it is not a servile copy of what is set before you, but something infinitely better—a good selection at the first, and a close and minute adherence afterwards.

It would be wrong to allow our subscribers who have not as yet had the good fortune to look upon this fine Picture for themselves, to carry off the idea that its chief excellence consists in the minute character of its finish. The leading merit of the Picture is the way in which the story is told; the finish is quite a secondary consideration. Colour is in painting what language is in poetry; and it is what Garrick called the "concoction"—that is, the life and marrow—of all fine works in literature and art. Here, then, the "concoction" is good, for the story is well sustained, and there is a dramatic interest throughout.

Let us add, in conclusion, that our young and rising artists, one and all, may take a lesson from the history of this picture. Mr. Mulready has spent more time upon it than will constitute a whole year's work; time well bestowed, when a picture of real excellence, such as this, is the result.

LITERATURE.

GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY OF THE LANDED GENTRY OF A GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By JOHN BURKE, Esq., Author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," &c., and JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., large 8vo. Colburn.

We can readily believe these two bulky and closely-printed volumes, of some 1700 pages and twice as many columns, to have required, as the authors state, "deep research, indefatigable perseverance, and unremitting labour," involving a cost of nearly £6000. The time consumed in preparing genealogical works almost exceeds belief; and the patience and pains-taking requisite for such a task would astound those wordy politico-economic speculators, who predict and print with a forty-prophet power. Why! we have heard of the historian of one of our midland counties, consuming three months in attempting to settle a point in a descent, and failing to do so, at last!

The work before us "comprises the genealogical history of that class in society, which holds the next place to the privileged order—the untitled country gentlemen—a class, though, be it remembered, not one degree below the other, in antiquity of descent, personal accomplishment, and national usefulness; nay, the Chiefs of the Houses from which the nobility spring, are generally to be found in this division of the Aristocracy, and for the simple reason, that the eldest son and heir being already provided for, the field of adventure belongs, almost exclusively, to the junior branches of the family, who, thus forced upon the arena, achieve by their prowess or their talents—the sword or the pen—fame, wealth, and eminence."

In what may be termed the "curiosities" of genealogical and heraldic history, this great work is very attractive; for, it is not a mere catalogue of dry descents; but the columns are rich in historical anecdote, briefly told, to be sure, and they abound with records of chivalrous and stirring incidents, such as illuminate the records of old English families, and shine through layers of the dust of ages. We will quote an amusing instance. Thus, under "Dyott of Freeford," we read that Anthony Dyott, Esq., of Lichfield, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed in the 40th of Elizabeth, Recorder of Tamworth, with an annual salary of 40s., and was Representative in Parliament for several years of the borough of Lichfield; and his son John was, probably, the Dyott whom Shakespeare mentions in the second part of "King Henry IV.," act iii. sc. 2, as "Little John Doit, of Staffordshire," who was swinge-buckler with *Shallow*, and *Jack Falstaff*, then a boy, at Clement's Inn.

The Fulfords of Great Fulford, Devon, are of Saxon origin; and, as it appears by records and registries in the College of Arms, they were seated at Folefort in the time of Richard I., and have continued in possession of the same name, in the male line, by uninterrupted descent, during a period of more than 600 years. The mansion is still in good repair, though one of the most ancient in the west of England. One of the family, Sir Baldwin Fulford, Sheriff of Devon, 38 Henry VI., Knight of the Sepulchre, and Under-Admiral to Holland, Duke of Exeter, High Admiral of England, is styled by Prince, as "a great soldier and a traveller of so undaunted resolution, that, for the honour and liberty of a Royal lady, in a castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen; for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the

wainscot of Falford Hall doth plainly show), whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady."

Some of the descents are of formidable length. For example, Hughes of Gwerclas extends nearly through eleven very closely-printed columns; and, Mr. Burke assures us that few families can establish a loftier lineage, or deduce their descent through more numerous stocks of historic distinction. This is a genealogy of twenty-eight descents, extending over ten centuries.

We could multiply these instances a hundredfold; but we must conclude with our testimony to the great care bestowed upon the production of this work by the Messrs. Burke, whose names are very highly accredited in this class of works. The "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" is, unquestionably, a great national work, in its objects and purposes; and we trust that it will receive all the encouragement which so complete and costly an undertaking well merits. It is printed and otherwise produced in the best style.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

This house opened for the winter season on Saturday evening last, the principal attraction being a new ballet, arranged by M. Bretin, called "The Offspring of Flowers," in which Mdle. Flora Fabbri sustained the principal character. The incidents are not altogether new, belonging to that class in which some supernatural beauty is to try and win the affections of a mortal; in which, if she succeeds, she loses her celestial attributes. Of this kind, with variations, are "La Sylphide," "Alma," "The Peri," and many others. In the present ballet, *Enrico*, a page (M. Bretin), is in love with the Princess Estelle (Madame Therese Thodore), who is, however, destined by her father to become the bride of Prince Julian of Galicia (M. Theodore). The Page and the Princess are surprised by the Duke (Mr. Howell), during a stolen interview. His anger is, of course, very fearful, as that of ballet Dukes has always been from time immemorial. He sends his daughter into the castle, and tells her to prepare to be married immediately. To Enrico's great disgust, the fickle young lady appears too ready to accept his offer; and, tired of life, he is about to stab himself, when a benevolent fairy, *Gossamer* (Mdle. Adèle), arrests his hand, and transports him, in the words of the libretto, "to a blissful region, where nymphs of the most lovely beauty shall charm his every sense, and the surrounding glories of nature combine to make him also forget her by whom he is forgotten." Arrived at "The Retreat of the Fairies," Enrico's heart is proof against all their fascinating endeavours. *Gossamer*, therefore, determines to raise a spirit "more radiant in beauty than the undying light of the Paradise which seems to condense its purest and most brilliant rays into a halo around her"—that's the book again. The fairy touches a flower, and *Ersilie* (Mdle. Flora Fabbri) rises from it. At first she is timid, and cannot understand anything around her. Enrico inspires her with new sentiments; and, devoting himself to her for ever, they go off in a ship "to participate in the pleasures of a terrestrial world." We are next introduced to a grand ball room in the Duke's castle, where a crowd of nobles, ladies, &c., assemble to do honour to the nuptials of *Estelle* and the Prince. A crown is on the table, bearing an inscription, "For the most graceful." The ladies of the Court, after aspiring to win the prize, very properly give it to *Estelle*, when its possession is challenged by a new comer. This is *Ersilie*, led in by Enrico, masked. She dances a Spanish *pas* with such enchanting grace, that everybody changes their opinion, and the crown is awarded to her. She is proclaimed the queen of the *fête*; and, at this point, the libretto suddenly changes into praise of a "universal gas burner," that saves ever-so-much per cent., so that we are not altogether made acquainted with the final destiny of *Ersilie*; but we may conceive, reasoning *à priori*, that it is all very delightful.

The ballet was perfectly successful; and Mdle. Flora Fabbri won golden opinions from the audience. Warmly as we have before expressed ourselves concerning this very clever *dansuse*, we can add that she is immensely improved since last season. Her acting, upon first waking to her new existence, was most expressive; and her subsequent scene, in which she learns to dance, and becomes almost alarmed at the revelation of Enrico's love, admirably conceived. Without being absolutely pretty, her features are exceedingly agreeable and intelligent; and she can materially assist her very graceful pantomime by the meaning she throws into them. There is, also, a freshness and abandon in her dancing, very captivating—that appearance of real enjoyment which is one of Cerrito's most attractive attributes. Her great success was in a Spanish dance, *La Castiglione*, a *pas* with castanets, full of character and graceful attitudes, which was loudly applauded and encored. We were less pleased with the *tours de force* which she performed with M. Bretin; there was the appearance of too much effort in them, compared with her *pas seuls*; but this was scarcely the fault of the lady. We could not see her dance before the mirror, which, from its situation, is lost to nearly a third of the house on the O.P. side. The position might be advantageously remedied. Monsieur and Madame Theodore are useful additions to the second ranks; and the two German sisters St. Louin had an effective dance in the first act. A little part of a fairy was made something of by Mdle. Adèle. M. Bretin deserves praise, as much for the construction of the ballet, as his excellent dancing in it; and the music, by Signor Scaramelli, is very light and catching, contributing in a very great degree to the success of some of the figures, more especially a lively galop in the ball-room scene. Some pretty evolutions by the *corps de ballet* with coloured shawls were much applauded. They are after the manner of those in the "Maid of Cashmere," but comprise several novel arrangements. "The Offspring of Flowers" is announced for performance every evening of Mdle. Fabbri's engagement; and revivals of the "Diable à Quatre," "Peri," "Giselle," and "Paquita," are promised. The houses have been very fair, considering the early period of the season.

We cannot compliment the artist upon the new act-drop. The idea of carrying on the architecture of the proscenium is good, and, if we mistake not, was adopted at this theatre before; but we must protest against the figures in the centre, which are sorry substitutes for Stanfield's beautiful paintings.

HAYMARKET.

"The Fortune Hunter" is the name of the first new piece, from the pen of Mr. Bayle Bernard, produced at this house in the present season; but we do not altogether think so highly of it as of one or two other dramas from the same clever source. We have for some time entertained misgivings as to the real degree of entertainments derived from Irish fun by London playgoers. It strikes us that the laughter elicited is more conventional than spontaneous. We do not say this in depreciation of this school of writing—which has many admirers, and more especially, as we are told, in America; but we doubt the ability of a metropolitan audience to enter fully into it. Speaking as one of the mass, rather than as a critic, there is a weary sameness in all Hibernian comicality and character, in novels as well as in plays. The principal *roles* are all alike, whether they are confined, in the one case, to saying, "Are ye there, now?" or "By my sowl!" or "St. Patrick!" or, in the other, to constant soldiering, duelling, and steeple-chasing. With the novelists especially it is always a great relief to us when they leave the "Arrah, now, you spalpeen" line of writing for the more general delineations of character, in which they are, without an exception, spirited and truthful. Possibly we have no real interpreter of the Irish character now on the stage. The late Mr. Power, it is true, carried all before him; but it was by a rare union of animal spirits, perception, and cultivated judgment, combined with other advantages, social and personal. We always prefer to see Mr. Hudson exerting his agreeable talents in light English comedy parts; and we are sure he would have been equally effective, in the present instance, had he personated some sea-side town adventurer instead of *Captain Mountgarret*—a capital name, by the way. Commend us more especially to Mr. Buckstone, who, as a visitor to Margate, appears in yellow slippers, a straw hat, and a white paletot, lined with plaid. His conceit of making the most of his time by bathing twelve times a day, and only going to bed to dry himself, was amazingly comical, and highly relished. There was also a very lively scene of the tea-gardens, with a swing at work, vocalists singing in the orchestra, and guests feasting in the bowers. Although not altogether, we repeat, so effective as Mr. Bernard's plays in general, yet "The Fortune Hunter" caused great laughter; and a neat "tag" was delivered by Mr. Hudson amidst general applause. Taking the sense of the house, the piece is entirely successful.

A three act comedy, by Mr. Planché, called "Queen Mary's Bower," is announced for representation on Saturday.

LYCEUM.

A two act farce called "Which Mr. Smith," adapted from the French vaudeville "L'Almanach de 25,000 Adresses," was produced here on Thursday evening. We are prevented from press of matter from saying more this week than that it was perfectly successful: in our next the plot and acting shall receive proper consideration.

M. Laurent has opened the ADELAIDE GALLERY, as we stated, for a Concert and Ball, on a similar plan to that followed at the Salle Valentino, in Paris. All the steam-guns and electrifying machines have been cleared away: the body of the room, tastefully fitted up, is reserved for dancing, and the galleries are set apart for spectators. Admirable order is maintained by some half-dozen masters of the ceremonies; and refreshments, in the shape of sherry-cobblers and other suitable beverages, may be obtained at fair prices. The band is well chosen, and the selection of music excellent; so that altogether we think "Laurent's Casino," as it is termed, is likely to become the most popular resort of the dancing *jeunes gens* of the metropolis during the ensuing winter. There is no reason why an establishment of this kind should not be as well managed in London as in Paris; nor is it necessary that the very moderate price of admission, which is a shilling, should bring with it a questionable company, provided the same order be enforced which the directors appear most anxious to preserve.

The Tableaux Vivans appear to be as popular in Paris as in London. By a number of the *Entree* acts before us, we see that twelve English artists are embodying different groups at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. At the same theatre a drama called "Le Docteur Noir," in which Frederick Lemaître plays the chief character, has proved an immense hit. "Clarissa Harlowe" is still drawing at the Gymnase; and the "Marché de Londres" at the Ambigu-Comique. In the latter piece one of the characters is christened *Tom-Bob*, a droll instance of French ignorance of our most common names. "Le Temple de Salomon" is a scriptural drama at the Gaieté; and the Centrifugal Railway is the great concluding effect at the Hippodrome. Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse" has been dramatized at the Vaudeville for Madame Albert, who plays *Julie*. It is said that Mendelssohn is writing some choruses to the terrible drama of Dumas, "Le Tour de Nesle."

The Jockey Club piece underlined at the ADELPHI is a translation of a French piece "Le Sport du Turf."

Mr. Honner has lowered the prices of the CITY OF LONDON Theatre to a shilling to the boxes, sixpence to the pit, and threepence to the gallery. This is to be regretted, but the manager says he has been driven to it by competition.

MUSIC.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE, AND DEBUT OF MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Mr. Bann commenced his operatic campaign on Saturday night, with Benedict's "Crusaders" and a new ballet. Our speciality is for matters musical, and the Lessee seems resolved that the critics in this department shall not enjoy much repose during the season, as three new works will be produced before the month of January, by Lavenn, Balfe, and Wallace. "The Crusaders" was given on Saturday and Wednesday evenings, Wallace's "Maritana" on Monday, and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" on Tuesday. With the varied merits of these operas, the whole town is familiar, and criticism is quite unnecessary. The principal parts have exhibited no change—Misses Romer, Rainforth, Pools; Messrs. Harrison, King, Weiss, Stretton, and Borran resuming their former parts. In the singing of the National Anthem, on the opening night, Miss Messent, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, gave evidence of promise in one of the verses, although she was very nervous. We must award praise to Miss Poole for the unaffected style with which she sang her solo; and Miss Rainforth's verse, for its beautiful enunciation, would have claimed unqualified eulogium had she not ruined the conclusion by the conventional shake with which our vocalists have been habituated to disfigure our National Anthem.

The new arrangement of the orchestra is well calculated for sound, but an increase of stringed instruments is sadly wanting to contend against the weight of the brass and wood bands. Signor Schira, the Conductor, must, however, not take the movements at such a railroad speed, and will have a hard battle to subdue the accompaniments, but if he be firm he must succeed, and will earn golden opinions. We find that when Mr. Hughes conducts for the ballet, that the orchestra goes better, and this is an intelligible hint for Signor Schira. The choruses, also, require Mr. Tully's careful drilling. Allowances, however, must be made for the beginning of a season, as the forces are not, for some time, in proper working order. Whilst we freely admit that the present Lessee is about the only person capable of keeping the theatre together, we cannot disguise the fact that we are as yet far from having a really efficient lyrical establishment. It will depend upon the support given by the public to Mr. Bann, whether he will extend his exertions. Our confidence in his disposition, skill, and judgment, is great; but as there is no grant from Government to uphold music in this country, the amateurs who desire to see one great lyrical theatre in London, must be liberal in their encouragement, and then new singers, so much wanted, will spring up, and orchestral improvements may be ventured upon.

The great event, as yet, has been the *début* of Mdme. Anna Bishop. This vocalist is the daughter of Mr. Riviere, an eminent teacher of drawing, and first began her musical studies at the Royal Academy of Music. She was first destined as a pianiste. Her first essay as a singer was at Mr. Ella's *Soirées Musicales*, in 1830. In 1834, she was married to Sir H. R. Bishop, then Mr. Bishop. In May, 1836, Mr. Bishop gave his first Concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, the very day that Balfe's "Maid of Artois" was produced for Malibran; she little thought that, ten years afterwards, she was to be the successor of that great artist, in the same part and on the same boards. In 1838, Mrs. Bishop sustained the principal part in the Earl of Westmoreland's Italian opera of "Il Torneo"—her first appearance on any stage. In this work, Miss Fanny Wyndham, now Madame F. Lablache, also played a part. It was Madame Bishop's success in "Il Torneo," at the St. James's Theatre, before a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion, that turned her attention to the stage; but the opposition of Sir H. R. Bishop to her wishes, finally led to a separation. In 1839, she sang in character at Bochsa's Dramatic Concert at the Opera House, with great success, although Grisi, Persiani, and Pauline Viardot Garcia sang at the same entertainment. In the autumn of 1839, Madame Bishop went abroad, and only returned this year. She gave Concerts or played in Copenhagen, Stockholm (1840), St. Petersburg, Dorpat, Mittan, Riga, Moscow (1841), Nögorod, Kasan, the capital of Tartary; Odessa, Yassi, in Moldavia; Lemberg, Krakovia, Brunn, Vienna (1842), Preeburg, Pesth, Raab, Carlsbad, Frankfort, Mayence, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Munich, Innsbruck, Trieste, and from 1839 to 1843, she gave 260 Concerts. In the beginning of 1843, her career in Italy began at Verona. From thence, she sang at Padua, Venice, Rovigo, Ferrara, Florence, Rome, and Naples. In this last-mentioned capital, her success was most brilliant. She was engaged for upwards of two years as *prima donna* at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at which she sang 327 times; her chief operas being "Otello," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "La Sonnambula," "Beatrice di Tenda," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "I Due Foscari," "Roberto Devereux," "La Fianziata Corsea," &c. At Rome, she played *Amina* and *Lucia* for twenty-four consecutive nights. She closed at Naples, Sept. 9, 1845; and since then appeared at the Scala, in Milan; but, in consequence of the opposition given by the public to all the artists engaged by Merelli, a most unpopular director, Madame Bishop left for Palermo, where she sang in Nov. 1845; and then visited Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium. Madame Bishop has been elected a member of all the great European musical societies. Such were her antecedents up to her appearance on Thursday night, in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," of which we have now to treat.

This opera was first produced on the 27th of May, 1836, Malibran sustaining the part of *Isoline*, the Maid of Artois. Miss Poole, Miss F. Healey, Messrs. Templeton, H. Phillips, E. Seguin, Bedford, and the late Ghublet were included in the cast. Miss Romer, after Malibran's death, has played Malibran's part; but, as it is now some years since the opera has been played, a slight sketch of the incidents may be desirable. The first act is in Paris, where the *Maid of Artois* has been conveyed by force, by the *Marquis de Châteaufort*, to the great grief of herself and lover, *Jules de Montanion*, who follows her to the French capital; and, reduced to the utmost state of destitution, is enlisted by *Sergeant Sans Regret* into the *Marquis's* regiment. *Jules* meeting *Corallie*, an attendant of *Isoline*, is informed of the locality where she is detained. An interview takes place between the lovers, and they are about to fly, when the *Marquis* enters; and, in a struggle between him and *Jules*, the former is wounded. *Isoline*, by a desperate effort, seizes the deed of enlistment, but as *Jules* has already assumed the uniform, he is arrested for mutiny, and torn away from *Isoline*, thus ending the first act. In the second, which passes in a French colony, *Jules* is discovered as a convict, for having stabbed his superior officer. *Isoline*, disguised in male attire, arrives in Guiana, to share her lover's fate, or, if possible, to free him. The escape is managed, by the aid of *Ninka*, a negress, after a series of perils, from the fortress to the deserts, the new Governor of the colony, the *Marquis*, arriving at the end of the act.

The last act passes in the deserts of Guiana, and is highly effective in its dramatic situations. *Jules* and *Isoline* are discovered alone in this vast expanse of moving sand: he was wounded in his flight by a sentinel, and from loss of blood lies exhausted on the dreary waste. *Isoline*, by giving him the last drop of water from the flask, is gladdened by his returning animation; but thirst, the plague of the desert, then attacks her, and she swoons with the horrible sufferings. Just as the lovers are about to perish together, the sound of a distant march is heard, and a procession at length enters, in which is the faithful *Ninka*, who administers restoratives, and, after an appeal to the humanity of the newly-arrived Governor, the *Marquis*, he relents, and joins the hands of *Jules* and the *Maid of Artois*.

It will be imagined that the entire interest of this drama falls on the *prima donna*, who sustains *Isoline*; and with energetic acting on her part, the incidents tell powerfully on the audience. The sensation created by Malibran in the last act was indeed electrical; and when she poured forth the finale at the close, the burst of vocalisation was wondrous. For Madame Anna Bishop the music has been re-written by the composer. This was absolutely requisite, as Malibran's most effective notes were those in the contralto register, and Balfe composed especially for her qualifications. He has done the same for Madame Bishop, whose organ is to that rare one, a pure *soprano sfogato*, extending from F in the first space up to E flat in alt. Her articulation of the high notes, G, A, B, and C, is not a scream, nor are they drowned by orchestral noise, but are distinctly sung, and given at her will, either p or f. For this voice, Balfe has necessarily been compelled to change the concerted pieces in which she sings, and he has also composed afresh all the *sol* for *Isoline* save the finale.

Madame Bishop's reception was most rapturous. She was called for at the close of the first act, and at the termination of the opera, and the shower of bouquets was immense. She achieved a legitimate triumph by the force of her talent, and she takes her place at the head of English vocalists; but she has unquestionably a serious drawback in the want of physical power. Her style of singing is perfect; nothing can be more beautiful than her method of delivering the notes, but in excited situations, her stamina will not carry her through, without inspiring to the hearer painful anticipations of a break down. Her intonation is generally unexceptionable, and her execution of scales marked with an astounding precision. As an actress, she has dramatic feeling and impulse, but her speaking voice is so much against her, that she ought always to sing recitativo. She was encored in the last movement of the opening scena, "The heart that once has fondly teemed," in which the beauty of her shake was particularly conspicuous. In the duo with Borran, "Oh, leave me not thus lonely," and in a new and well-designed trio, "My bosom with hope," her voice told exquisitely: indeed, in all the concerted music, she was indefatigable, and never missed a phrase of beauty. The new ballad of "Oh! what a charm it is to dwell," is a charming composition; but she did not create the sensation in it that might have been anticipated. Some passages of the duo between her and Harrison, in the second act, "And do these arms thy form then clasp," were finely rendered; but it was in the last act that Madame Bishop's genius was developed fully. Her reading of the great scena in the desert was superb, whether regarded historically or vocally. The deep pathos with which she sang the concluding prayer, as she sinks exhausted to the ground, produced the most thrilling sensations. She did not rattle forth the finale, "The rapture dwelling," as we have heard Malibran, or her gifted sister, Pauline Viardot Garcia; but it was a brilliant effort without power, quite marvellous as to the divisions that she accomplished, but exciting apprehensions for the fragile form that was emitting such wondrous sounds. Madame Bishop is rather under the middle height, with raven locks, and a flashing eye; and, in her varied costumes of the Parisian Dame, of the Sailor, and the Sister of Charity, looked remarkably well. Altogether, she is a most welcome addition to our lyrical stage; and we may now truly boast of having a *prima donna* who can really sing.

Mr. Borran was the *Marquis de Châteaufort*; and was encored in the "Light of other Days," transposed a note lower for him. The *cornet à piston* was but indifferent in the accompaniment. Borran might strive and render himself less absurd in face and figure, for he has a fine voice. Mr. Harrison's *Jules* evinced signs of improvement in his acting; and, if less boisterous in his singing, he would be still more acceptable. When he sings *solo voce*, he produces the greatest effects. Burdini was the *Sergeant*; Weiss, *Synnelet*; and F. Jones, *Martin*. Miss Isaacs, who comes from Manchester, was animated in *Ninka*, the Negress, but is somewhat coarse. Griev's scene of the "Desert" was deservedly applauded. The house was quite full.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The season at Exeter Hall opens on the 4th of November with Spohr's "Last Judgment."

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Laurent's Casino, at the Royal Adelaide Gallery, opened on Monday last with a series of *Soirées Musicales* and *Dansantes*. An excellent orchestra has been engaged, comprising the talents of Grattan Cooke, Patey, Paton, Pratten, Winterbottom, Carte, Maycock, Laurent, Jun., Shargool, Sedgwick, &c., with Miss Clairton, Messrs. Binge, J. Roe, and Sharpe, as vocalists.—Mr. Allcroft begins his Vocal and Promenade Concerts on the 16th of November at the Lyceum Theatre.—M. Julien commences at Covent Garden Theatre on Oct. 26, and will continue until the first week in December, when the extensive alterations for the Italian Opera season, in 1847, will immediately be made; and, as the interior is to be entirely re-constructed, at least three or four months will be required for the architect, decorators, and upholsterer.—Mr. Weippert's *Soirées Dansantes* commenced on Monday last at the Princess Concert-room, and passed off with great spirit. There is an admirable band, conducted by Mr. Weippert, with Zerbini as leader, and aided by Collinet, Handley, Prosper, Egerton, &c.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.—This vocalist gave his entertainment "Extracts from Operas," on Monday last, at the Mile-end Beaumont Institution. After visiting the north and south of England, he will return to London at Christmas for the season.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Duke of Wellington himself has long been designated "the Iron Duke;" his colossal effigy will, we opine, rejoice hereafter in the title of "the Bronze Duke," *par excellence*. There he sits (the Bronze Duke, we mean) before Apsley House,

In shape and gesture proudly eminent,

and seems to challenge the admiration of the crowds that throng beneath him; invited each to give his mite towards the mass of public opinion that, we are told, is to determine whether the Duke is to keep his place or not. Fortunately, statues are not amenable to political movements; and if universal suffrage is to carry the day, the general verdict of the masses seems likely to be,

Sedet, æternum que sede bit.

Chaucer, "the morning star of English song," as he has been rightly termed, celebrated in his archaic lays, among other things and personages,

The wondrous horse of brass

On which the Tartar King did ride;

and Milton, the noon-day sun of our poetry, wished, in his "Penseroso," that the old bard could be called back to life, to complete his story respecting the said steed, and other half-told marvels.

We, too, heartily wish that the tuneless patriarch could re-appear;

We'd give full many a modern strain,

Dan Chaucer were alive again;

but instead of requesting him to resume his old English lay respecting the old "horse of brass" that used to adorn Tartary, we should implore him to try our more modern and intelligible dialect; and beg him to devote his muse to the still "more wondrous" steed that shines aloft on Constitution Hill, and on which rides an English hero, in whom every enemy that encountered him caught a most decided Tartar.

Had anything like such a statue of such a man been set up in ancient times, what a flood of Dithyrambic and Ode would have been poured out on the occasion. Pindar would have strung together Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode, giving four or five fine lines to the subject, and four or five hundred to some obscure point in the genealogy of some seventeenth cousin of the Duke's great uncle. Horace would have spun sententious Alcaics and lively Sapphics by the score, on such a lordly theme. Our Muses are, however, silent. We have but one song on the occasion to lay before our readers. It is the production of an old Chelsea Pensioner (not Mr. Gleig's), who came, with some of his comrades, to look at their old General.

Suetonius, and other classic writers, have preserved for us some snatches of the songs which the Roman soldiers used to sing round the triumphal cars of their commanders. They are rough, but emphatic; and the stanzas of our Waterloo Medalist, on the Testimonial to the Great Captain of the age, are decidedly of a similar character.

THE CHELSEA VETERANS' COURT-MARTIAL ON THE DUKE'S STATUE.

Air—"Darby Kelly, oh."

Come, boys, let's march,	God bless his Grace!
To view the Arch,	To see that face
Where sits in state our hero, oh	Has cheered me off in Spain, my
Who won the day	boys;
At red Assaye,	When fast as foes
Likewise at Talavera, oh.	Against us rose,
From Indian seas,	We beat them back again, my boys.
From the Pyrenees,	Oh, great and small,
From Spain, and France, and Flanders,	He thrashed them all—
oh,	The Duke was quite impartial, oh!
The voice of Fame	And their Emperor's self
Repeats his name—	He laid on the shelf,
Our first of all commanders, oh!	Having first disposed of each Marshal,
	oh!
Aye, there's the Duke,	What's this they prate?
With just the look	Is the horse too great?
He had at Waterloo, my boys;	Think what he's got to bear, my boys:
I saw him there,	The Duke's renown
When to our square	Might well break down
He rode, and cried "Stand true, my	A stouter steed than's there, my boys.
boys."	No place too high
The Frenchmen's shot	For his Grace, say I—
For hours came hot,	Where's he that dare deny it, oh?
The cuirassiers charged fast, my boys;	So, boys, draw near,
But we'd no fear,	With a hearty cheer,
For the Duke was near,	For Wellington and Wyatt, oh!
And we knew we'd win at last, my boys,	

While the appeal to public opinion has been going on at the West End, respecting the propriety of the Duke's remaining at the top of the Arch, a smart contest has been waged (on Monday and Tuesday) at the East End, respecting the propriety of Alderman Wood's remaining at the head of the poll, where he was placed at the end of last week in the contest for the Mayoralty. Charges, too unpleasant and too serious to joke about, were freely and strenuously urged against the persevering, but oft-baffled, aspirant to civic supremacy; and eventually his rival, Carroll, collared him at the chair, and won by a nose. We beg to say that we speak metaphorically, and merely mean that Carroll, after being in a minority till the last hour of the last day, ultimately won by a majority of nine; which, in jockey phraseology, is equivalent to our first statement. The result of the election verifies the old saying, "Ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius;" which we should translate, "It is not every Wood that can make a Lord Mayor."

There were three other Aldermen named in the voting. Alderman Moon was one of them, and had the splendid number of three votes. Certainly, whoever it was that put him up against his will, the Moon was on this occasion produced only to be eclipsed. We hope that when the worthy Alderman himself stands forward, we shall be enabled to welcome him prophetically to the air of "Rise, gentle Moon," and see him in full effulgence.

A real new celestial luminary is now exciting the attention of the scientific world. Our system is *enriched*, as M. Arago terms it, with a new Planet; but as the great acquisition keeps itself about three millions of miles beyond the orbit of our earth, we fear we shall have some difficulty in realising our share of increase of opulence which the Illustrious Stranger is supposed to confer on its brother Planets.

There are some rather amusing details in the correspondence of Herschel, Galle, Arago, and others respecting the mode in which this new Vagrant of the Heavens was detected. Poor old Uranus, who had been previously supposed to be the last, though not the least of the circulars round our sun, had been of late observed by several astronomers to be very much out of order. Indeed, the worthy old Planet's perturbations were such as to be wholly unaccountable, and it was evident that they did not originate from the legitimate influences over him of any of his ancient companions. Sir John Herschel tells us that he asked M. Bessel "to discover the position of the unknown body, in order that a hue and cry might be raised after it." We suppose that the philosophical "hutesius et clamor," ran somewhat thus:—

Tell me, Savans, have you seen

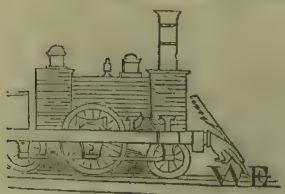
A Planet pass this way—

Close to Aquarius it has been,

And Capricorn's array?

For in those regions the lurking cause of Uranus's supposed delinquencies was at last discovered. We are happy to say that the conduct of this last-named luminary is now considered to have been perfectly correct; and all his apparent deviations from the right path are quite satisfactorily accounted for.

THE COMMAND OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT IN IRELAND.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived in Dublin, on Tuesday morning from London, en route to Limerick, there to assume the command of the south-western district, in succession to Major-General Lord Downes.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.No. XIV.
RAMSGATE, ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

BELIEVE there is not a greater popular delusion suffered to go unchallenged, than that English seaside watering places are pleasant spots to emigrate to. We have been undergoing transportation for seven days to the penal settlement of Ramsgate, and never before suffered, we expect in common with everybody else, from such a ghastly gasping after the belief that we were having "a delightful visit" as during that time. It is not secluded: we can stand solitude to any extent, and glory in the seaside paradise of shooting jackets, starfish, no straps, periwinkles, wet feet, seaweed, and coloured shirts beyond all enjoyment. It is certainly not lively. The most strenuous efforts of a few strong-minded individuals could not turn Sackett's library into a ball room; and there is something comically dreary in the afternoon turn-out upon the pier "to see the boat come in," an exciting spectacle which may be witnessed every minute at Hungerford Market or London-bridge, and much better got up. The struggle to combine Regent-street with relaxation is a painful failure; and we must confess our only excitement was being permitted to ride a kicking donkey, to Pegwell-bay, in old clothes. This was real enjoyment. At least we thought so; so did our colleagues; and two or three pairs of marvellous eyes, who accompanied us, expressed the same opinion. But you would never have forgotten the looks of the fine old dismal conventional Ramsgateans, who go there every year because they were there the last, had you seen them. It required the greatest moral courage to face their scowls, as well as the recommendations of the boys to "get inside."

The measure of Ramsgate revelry is divided into four goes of excitement, viz.—Going on the Sands; Going out Sailing; Going on the Pier; and Going to Sackett's. Going on the Sands, is a weak pastime, principally confined to watching children bury one another in the sand with small wooden spades—a performance which, like a pantomime, however interesting on first representation, somewhat flags in interest on repetition. The sands, however, have one advantage to the youthful labourers. Like a slate, the sea washes out all they have done every tide, and leaves them a fresh surface to begin upon. The most popular operation was that of digging a hole, and then triumphantly sitting with their feet in it; or making a circular trench, and erecting a fort in the middle. A few many-seasoned novels were employed as weapons to kill the time so long looked forward to. Arm chairs were quoted at a penny the session; and spades fetched fourpence at the adjacent wonderful bazaars of other things that nobody can by any possibility ever want in any position of social or public existence.



Going out Sailing, is also a slow business—slower than a few friends after a dinner party for a carpet polka, or a good old standard comedy, or a wedding breakfast, or the outside half of yesterday's Times, or a Charing-cross and Bank omnibus—and that is saying a good deal. On the mornings on which we saw the "pleasure"-boats depart, there was not a breath of wind, in spite of the frantic efforts of the crew to raise it. The boat was announced "To sail for two hours. Fare, there and back, eighteen pence." This bringing down time to absolute distance was very novel, and gave us some hopes that "the middle of next week"—a position people are often threatened to be kicked into—might be a more tangible locality than we have hitherto supposed it to be.

Going to Sackett's winds up the day; and the excitement here consists in spending shillings you can find other uses for, in chances for things you can turn to no use at all. A gentleman at the piano sang "Come, let's be gay," and laughed the chorus; and a boy, as sharp as the American's "little end of nothing shaved down to a point," pursued you incessantly, with a request that you would sign a paper and make one for a tea-caddy, as though he had been a demon after your soul. It was difficult to find out what costume ought to be observed, although everybody evidently strove after an effect of some kind. One young gentleman in a flimsy moustache, a frock coat, and a white neckcloth, evidently went in for a compromise between various styles of morning, evening, and military toilette. When you had spent as much money as you pleased, you came away. If you had got no ticket you were cross; if you had won any you were awake at night thinking what you should take out.

Two things certainly were first rate: the instrumental music at Sackett's, and the comforts at Hiscock's Hotel: we may state this without running the risk of advertisement duty. But, great reform is needed at Ramsgate, or the spirit of the visitors will get far before it. A stout crusade must be made next year against the whole programme of old conventional amusements; and something a little more spirited and entertaining substituted for them.



THE TESTIMONIAL MANIA.

It appears that the last epidemic is that of erecting statues. This has already broken out in the City, where several highly respectable individuals have been accused of wishing their busts to be lodged, head and shoulders, into the Mansion House. As the scarcity of subjects, however, has rendered it necessary to make, in some instances, two statues of the same individual, we beg to propose the following:—

Allegorical group: Faith, Hope, and Charity: representing a person treating a poor friend to a return ticket for the Eastern Counties Railway.

A Bust of a Boiler on the same line.

A monumental tablet, inscribed with the name of Mr. Brown, to commemorate his spirited conduct in paying for it. A small figure of Modesty—perfectly unique.

THE SONG OF THE DEMONS

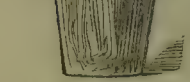
OF THE THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Hurrah! hurrah! here are more to kill
Ho! ho! what a goodly crowd!
And o'er the cliff comes the whistle
shrill,
Of the East Wind, sharp and loud.
The cold blast sweeps down the chalky
steeps,
And shatters each panting chest;
But what care we who the car-pole be,
They might go, an' they chose, with
the best.
Ho! ho! ho!
On they go—
Sooner or later we'll lay them low.

Come on—come on—on the frost-wind's
wing,
Here's another open train!
And sow, with the storm, in each fragile
form,
The seeds of disease and pain.
And wither the baby's quivering frame,
And fetter the pulse of age;
And in demon whirl, round the fever-
lipped girl
The war with her quick breath wage.
Ho! ho! ho!
On they go—
Ours the powers that lay them low.

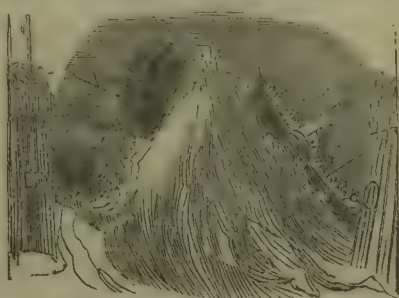
OUR BOULOGNE COMMISSIONER

tells us of a pleasing style of advertising *tables d'hôtes* lately adopted there, which he calls the *advertisements à la maître d'hôtel*. The table, at which the ordinary is to take place, is set out in great style, in a room on the ground floor, near the foot-path, with open windows, so that strangers may look in and say, "This looks well; I think we will dine here to-day." Preparations are made up to end in six; and the banquet, in the morning, has the air of a stage feast, apples and vases being in abundance. Great pains are taken with the napkins, and we sketch the most popular fashion.



It is folded backwards and forwards, like the paper which the ingenious race-course wizard turns into a salt-cellar, a sentry-box, and a church-window; and then is stuck into a tumbler and allowed to fall over the side. The brains of the waiters are taxed to produce fresh forms; there is often much talent hidden in a napkin.

We ourselves present our readers with the following sketch, which may be relied upon, of



THE "MAGICIAN" AND "QUEEN OF THE FRENCH" LEAVING BOULOGNE HARBOUR
LAST TUESDAY.

We have frequently heard of the ups and downs of life, but never practically experienced them until the morning in question. With the majority of passengers the ups appeared to have the preponderance.

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE NINTH.

1. Buck. 2. Land. 3. BUCKLAND.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.
BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XII.

SUSAN CLIFFORD had recovered her health and good looks, and something more than her former tone of mind. By dint of many persevering efforts, she had obtained a temporary engagement in the country, and had left home, accompanied by her mother, to fulfil it. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sefton and Margaret, on whom Trevor's mother already looked as a dear child—and whose character developing itself to her understanding, had won its sanction in addition to the love which for her son's sake she had been willing to bestow—remained in town; with poor Hester still under the same roof, the trio living, for the present at all events, as one family.



"Letters from Madeira!" was the joyous exclamation of Mrs. Sefton, as she met Margaret almost at the door one day on her return from her daily duties, and the latter knew by the tone of the mother's voice that Trevor was at least well, that the news could not be very bad. "But I am a little jealous," added Mrs. Sefton, with a smile; "yours is much the thicker of the two, quite a packet in fact; and I am all impatient to know if it contain any additional intelligence, or is only"

"Nonsense!" said Margaret, filling up a moment's pause with an interjectional common-place, but expressing a world of sympathy and emotion in an affectionate kiss.

It would be an unpardonable breach of most sacred confidence to reveal the contents of the letter which Margaret received with a trembling hand, and hastened to her own chamber to peruse; but it may just be hinted that its bulk was most certainly increased by a minute description of the events which are recorded in a preceding chapter, not omitting the singular discovery of the identity of Mr. Geoffrey Smith with Hester's early lover. To Margaret, as to some "other self," he poured out those details which made up the sum of his trying position; leaving to her discretion to repeat them to his beloved mother, according as she should judge if the confidence would be to her an additional care, or a consolation to herself. Margaret felt that it must prove both, and yet judged rightly for all parties by making to Mrs. Sefton a full disclosure. She had already learned the outline of Hester's story, and be sure this strange filling up neither lessened her interest in that stricken being, nor indisposed her to endure the fitful fancies and harmless eccentricities of which she was now so often a witness.

And the talk over Trevor's letter had delayed the opening of one which lay on the table for a full hour unregarded, though its contents proved scarcely less important! The post-mark was faint and blurred, and nobody had guessed that it came from Susan. The hand-writing was bolder and larger than hers had ever seemed before; nay, the very letters had taken eccentric forms, sprawling this way and that, as if in an intoxication of freedom. And truly, the hand which formed them had reeled with new and unexpected delight. Many persons profess to judge a stranger's character, and even acquirements, by his hand-writing; and I will not gainsay a power I have seen most strangely exemplified. And this I know, that, by a kindred but commoner instinct—for it is hardly knowledge—we may always judge of the mood in which the pen has been guided by those with whose writing we are intimately acquainted.

Susan's letter contained but a few sentences; not more than might easily have been compressed within the smallest gilt-edged flower-bordered sheet that ever winged its way from the warehouse of Dobbs or of De la Rue; but she had chosen one of the largest letter-paper, and had covered it with her few, but joyously unsteady, hieroglyphics. And the glad tidings? They were that a new era had opened in her existence—that she was no longer the toiling automaton—the fourth-rate drudge; but that she had been proclaimed the Interpreter of Passion—the Actress of Genius!

If the letter had been penned with trembling fingers, with not less emotion was it perused by Margaret. Hers was that quiet wisdom, not eloquent of words, but deep and true, piercing by its intuitive sense to the facts of things; and, while her heart overflowed in joyful grateful tears, as she leaned her head on Mrs. Sefton's shoulder, and sank into her open arms, it was with broken sentences that she made her understanding how the change must have worked. For Margaret knew that it was the torch of Suffering which had carried light into her sister's soul; which had kindled to Genius the dormant powers of her mind!

The next day brought a calmer letter; but one which only repeated, with more minuteness, the particulars of her success. It told how managers of various theatres had journeyed from far and near to witness her performance, and how their munificent offers had taught her already to appreciate the value of her services. "But," she added, with that high-toned feeling which, alas! does not always abide with the prosperous, "here I shall remain for a month or six weeks at least. I do not forget that dear good Mr. C— (who cancelled the agreement by which he might have bound me, and trebled my salary the morning after my first appearance) was the only one of these fine gentlemen who had the discrimination—ahem! vanity, you will say, but I am getting very vain—was the only one who had the discrimination to guess at my

ability, or who was willing to give a poor, obscure, and struggling girl a chance. I know not which might be the moving influence; perhaps they both combined; and for either or both I owe him a debt of gratitude, which I trust I may never grow so heartless as to forget. Meanwhile, his treasury must be the first I fill. Come to me, Margaret," she continued, "you must come and witness my triumph, and Catherine, for she too will rejoice in it."

How sweet it was for Margaret to have, at such a time, so dear a counsellor as Mrs. Sefton! One who united with the years and experience of a mother the warm, right sympathies which are too often corroded or chilled by the harsh contact of the world, or the cold hand of Time. She, like Margaret, could see, though, perhaps, but dimly at first, the vista which was opening for them; and could divine how much of the cloud of their destiny would be raised, and how much of light would stream in, at the touch of the magician GOLD.

"Let us go, by all means," said Mrs. Sefton; "let us all go. It is the opportunity for which we have so often longed of trying what change of scene might effect for poor Hester. And what could be more likely to rouse her mind from its apathy than participating in this success of her sister?"

"We can afford it too!" exclaimed Margaret, and the phrase from her lips was full of meaning; for she knew that the fable of the Dead Sea Apples is seldom more fully realised than when the poor and struggling snatch at a pleasure, a recreation, an "appearance" beyond their means. "We can afford it," she said, "for not only does this banker's draft from Susan relieve us of all present cares, but her engagements for the next few weeks will bring in a revenue of a year's income." And, literally oppressed with the prospect of ease before them, again she burst into tears. That Catherine Joyce, however, should also be of the party was hoped for by both, and the next day it was proposed. She had already rejoiced in the rejoicings of her friends, and now she pronounced herself "stupid" for not having been the one to originate the excursion to M—.

"Go with you," she exclaimed, and, clapping her hands with almost childish glee, "Yes, and be delighted. And do you know?" she added "a week's absence from home just now will be the most charming thing in the world. Nay, my dear Margaret, don't look so grave or frightened; I have not quarrelled with mamma, or become wearied of my little sisters, or, I believe, done any of the naughty things for which you used to scold me,—but I have got another love affair on my hands, and sadly want something to ruffle the course of it." As she spoke she sank into her chair with a mock gravity that melted quickly into a smile, and convinced Margaret that whatever the confidence which was coming might be, it was of a very different nature from the not-to-be-forgotten scene of the preceding year. There was something, however, which jarred upon her feelings when she grew to understand the real state of the case, and that her friend was receiving, if not encouraging, very devoted attentions from the brother of Trevor Sefton, and this without entertaining the remotest idea of rewarding them with her hand—should he ask it. It is true that Catherine's conduct appeared more mysterious than it really was; since she respected her father's secret too much to betray that his entreaty had been the original spring of her actions.

It is not worth while to dwell on the journey to M—, undertaken so hurriedly, that the enjoyments of many sorts which it involved seemed, when they were passed, like a dream. Two incidents, however, must be mentioned. The first was that from one of those long corridors so often found in hotels, Catherine and Margaret beheld—themselves being in deep shadow—Mr. Frederick Drayton, as he descended the wide well-lighted staircase of the hotel, at which they halted for an hour or two, while waiting to be conveyed the last stage of their journey. He was attired, as usual, in an ultra style of fashion, and wore the brightest of polished leather boots, and the most delicate of lemon-colour gloves. That, from behind the curtains of their private box, they looked round at night to discover if he were in the theatre, displayed, I think, only a pardonable curiosity.

The second incident, however, and one which interested them infinitely more, was the effect that Susan's powerful acting produced upon her sister. Hester's eye kindled with a light which had not been seen there for many years; and, though she trembled with emotion, and even shed tears, her expressions were full of appreciation and of delight; and when she spoke of Susan's altered prospects, her words displayed a degree of good sense, which her friends had looked upon as departed for ever!

(To be Continued.)

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

We are sorry to say that the efforts made to extricate this splendid vessel have, for the present at least, proved abortive. According to the latest intelligence it blew so strongly into Dundrum Bay on Tuesday, and the surf ran so high upon the beach, that no attempt was or could be made to get the *Great Britain* off.

As this was the highest tide, all further attempts to float the vessel have been abandoned until the next springs, which will not be until the 3rd and 4th of November. The vessel on Tuesday was carried higher up on the beach, and is now embedded in hard sand. Persons can walk round her, and horses and carts can approach on either side. It appears that Captain Hosken will take every advantage during the three weeks which will intervene between this and the next springs, to lighten the vessel as much as possible, by taking out everything on board, including as much of the machinery as can be removed without opening any part of the decks. Men will be employed also in stopping the leaks, which, no doubt, have retarded the exertions made since Saturday to get her off, for, as fast as the tide rose, water came in, and the pumps could not keep her free. For carrying on the next operations, therefore—stopping the leaks and lightening the vessel—her present position on the beach is favourable.

On Tuesday, steam tugs were unable to approach within two miles of her, and then the gale came on so furiously that they had to take shelter in the bays along the coast. The *Dreadnought* started for Liverpool towards nightfall, and was the first to bring the intelligence that, until the next spring tides, no further efforts can be made to get the vessel off.

Another account says:—"The *Great Britain* must now winter in Dundrum Bay, and such, according to the best information we can obtain, is the intention of her commander. She now occupies a most favourable position for this purpose, having during the gale of Tuesday been carried so far up the beach that in ordinary tides she will be out of danger from the sea. At low water she will be left high and dry, and, happily, upon a hard sandy beach, where there is little chance of her being imbedded. Her bearing is now N.W. to S.S.E., and according to the information of a competent judge she does not appear strained.

In the meantime every preparation will be made to render the position of the ship secure. The erection of a breakwater for her protection is said to be contemplated: and measures will be taken to repair the leak which has proved so disastrous to the fortunes of the ship."

The following letters in reference to the *Great Britain*, were posted in the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool, on Wednesday:—

Great Britain Steam-ship, Oct. 5.
Dear Sir—My letter of yesterday and the weather of last night, if you have had the same, will have prepared you for what I have now to acquaint you. As the tide rose the sea increased, and about seven o'clock we found the ship making much water; worked the pumps all night. The anchors again came home; and on the flowing tide this morning, finding the ship making at least two feet of water per hour more than the pumps throw, I thought it best to set some sail, and force her as high as possible. Captain Claxton, R.N., who came on board last evening, coincided in opinion with me, and we did so, letting go all our cables and lowering the ship. The ship is now so high, that I do not think she will take much more harm. Captain Claxton leaves as soon as he can at present the surf is too high. I presume you will communicate our situation to the underwriters at Liverpool and Glasgow. I shall make the best of our situation until I have further directions from my directors and the underwriters. Until then, I shall, as I have done, keep the entire management in my own hands.
I remain, &c.
(signed) JAMES HOSKEN.

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. Warren Point, Oct. 6.
Sir—I returned from Tyrellan this morning, and regret much to inform you that the *Great Britain* had ten feet water in her hold yesterday morning's tide, and is now high up on the beach, with her stern about S.E. We had severe weather on Sunday and part of yesterday. I fear now there will be little chance of getting this fine vessel off the shore.
I am, &c.
THOMAS COURT, Esq. LEONARD WATSON.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a letter from Adolphe du Pinbucque, a passenger on board of the *Great Britain*, addressed to M. Philarette Chasles, one of the editors of that paper, in which he mentions some circumstances not before noticed. M. Pinbucque, alluding to the night of the accident, says, "I went on deck a few minutes before nine, and found myself alone with the Captain. I asked him in English what was the name of the lighthouse which I saw so close to us on our right. He replied (if I understood him correctly) that it was the light-house of the Isle of Man; but, at the same time, whether my question raised any doubt on his mind, or whether it merely directed his attention to it more particularly, he asked for his night telescope, and directed it towards the lighthouse. He remained so long in this attitude that I was surprised. Nevertheless, it appeared to me, that after a long observation of the light, he seemed to feel that he was not mistaken, for he did not correct any thing that he had told me, and did not give order to the steersman to change the course of the vessel. On my return to the saloon, I mentioned what had taken place to three passengers, among whom was an old captain of a packet, now a cotton planter at Louisiana. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed, when the vessel experienced a sudden shock from the rear. The shock was so strong, that the passengers, who were walking in that direction, were thrown down. 'We have grounded,' was the cry in every direction. 'We are lost.' The vessel was stopped. The steamer, which drew several feet of water, both fore and aft, was struck in the centre by a sand bank, and this gave the vessel a sudden jerk, which made us fancy ourselves upon a rock." The letter proceeds to describe the confusion which prevailed, and says that when the passengers went on shore, the Bay of Dundrum presented a most interesting scene for an artist.



THE OLD OAKS OF WINDSOR

THE POETRY BY MRS. HEALEY.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD LODER.

Allegro maestoso.

ff The old oaks of Windsor, how brave-ly they stand, The glo-ry and pride of our

own na-tive land! What mor-tal would dream, from the a-corn's small cup, A thing so gigantic as this might spring up; From a ti-ny nut spring to a

tree huge as this, Like a monarch in gran-deur and lof - ti - ness! Un - heed-ing the wind, as it sweeps howling past, Out-stretching his boughs and de-

f fy - ing the blast. Oh, the old oaks of Wind-sor, how brave-ly they stand, The glo-ry and pride of our own na-tive land!

ad lib.

f *p* *fz* *fz* *fz* *ff*

SECOND VERSE.

Ye old oaks of Windsor,—how bravely ye bear
The convulsions of earth, and the storms of the air;
Thy bark it is scathed where the lightnings have reft,
But thy root and thy wide-spreading branches are left!
Many ages may pass—thou mayst outlive them all;
What a gap should the king of the forest but fall!
But he clings to the spot where his childhood first sprung,
And he loves the green sward where his cradle was flung.
Oh, the old oaks of Windsor,—how bravely they stand,
The glory and pride of our own native land!

W I N D S O R C A S T L E .



THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

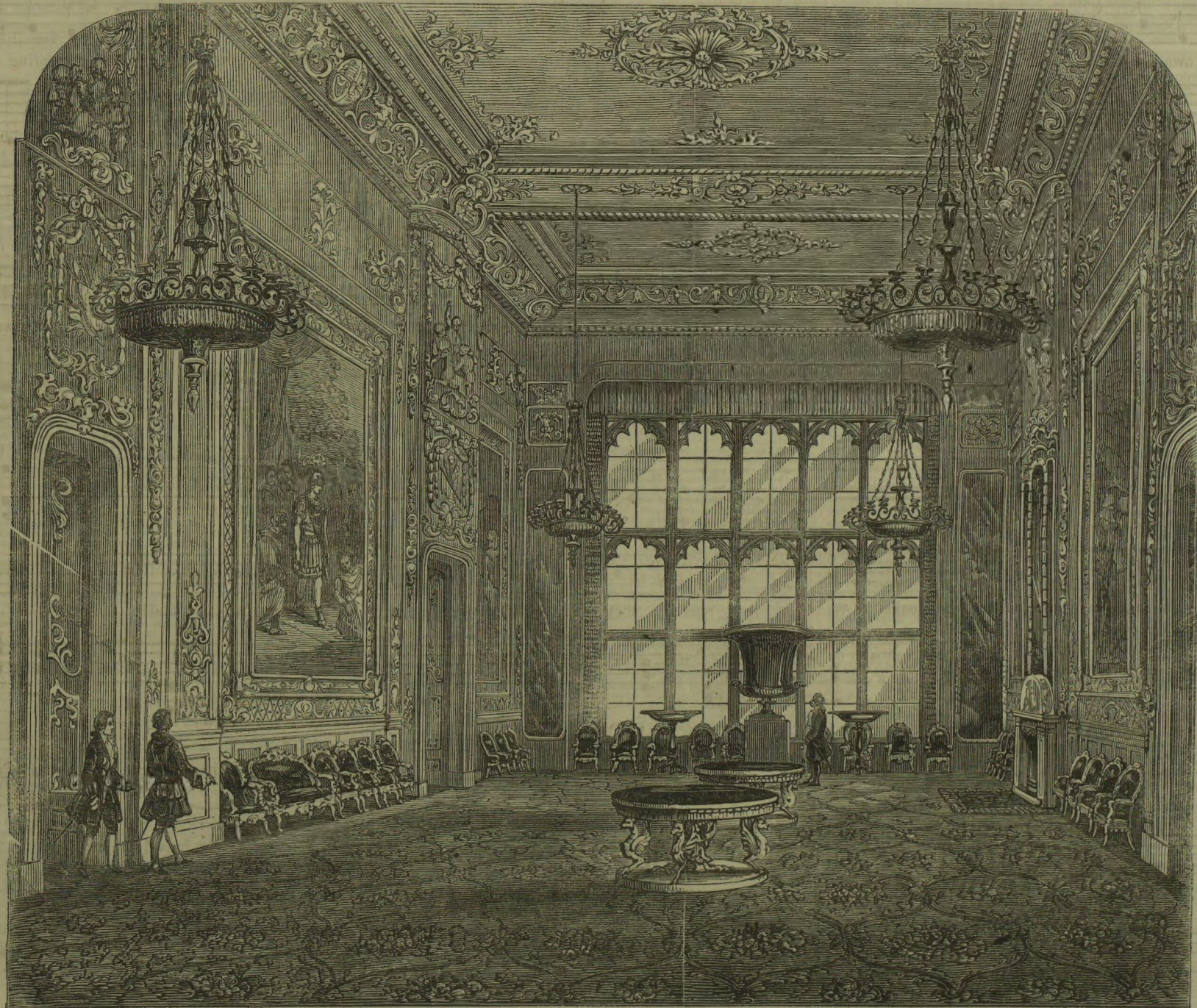
THE QUADRANGLE.

We resume our Illustrations with a View of the Interior of the Quadrangle sketched from the west, at the base of the Round Tower. To the left is seen the bronze statue of Charles the Second, erected at the expense of Tobias Rustat, a follower of the Court at that period, and at one time Under-Keeper of Hampton Court Palace. On one of the hoofs of the horse is inscribed "Josias Ibach Strada, Bremensis, 1679 fudit." The pedestal, by Grinling Gibbons, is very fine: Wal-

pole says of it:—"The fruit, fish, and implements of shipping, are all exquisite; the man and horse may serve for a sign to draw a passenger's eye to the pedestal." Evelyn tells us that this statue cost £1000: he adds:—"Toby Rustat is a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature." Upon a shield on the east side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, to this effect:—"Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, CHARLES II., the best of Kings, in the year of our Lord 1680." Beneath the pedestal, Sir Samuel Morland, master-machinist to Charles the Second, constructed an engine for sup-

plying the Palace with water, from Blackmore Park, near Winkfield; but this machine has long been superseded by a powerful engine supplying from the Thames.

First, on the north side of the Quadrangle, is King John's Tower. The space between this and the massive square tower, is occupied by the Queen's Audience Chamber, at which the suite of State Apartments commences; and the Queen's Presence Chamber, at which the *déroul* terminates. In the rear of these apartments is the State Staircase. The projecting mass is the State Entrance to



THE PRESENCE CHAMBER (STATE BALL-ROOM), WINDSOR CASTLE.

the Castle, in a line with which is the vestibule, continued through to George the Fourth's Tower, in the North Terrace. Immediately opposite, on the south side of the Quadrangle, is George the Fourth's Gateway, directly facing the Long Walk; so that you may stand upon the North Terrace, and see uninterruptedly through the north side of the Quadrangle, across the Court, through the Grand Entrance, to the colossal Statue of George the Third, some three miles distant. The formation of this magnificent vista through the Castle was an after-thought of George the Fourth.

Over the four-arched State Entrance is the Guard Chamber, which we shall describe hereafter; and beneath the battlemented parapet is a very handsome clock. The long line of windows beyond light St. George's Hall. Between the two towers at its extremity, on the east side of the Quadrangle, is the Visitors' Entrance. Then commences the Grand Corridor, which extends through the remainder of the east side, and the whole of the south; except at the south-east angle, where is the entrance for her Majesty.

At King George the Fourth's Gateway, which forms the principal entrance into the Quadrangle, on the south side, was commenced the great restoration by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville; the first stone being laid by the King himself, Aug. 12, 1824. "With regard to the Quadrangle," says an excellent descriptive article in the "Penny Cyclopædia," "the architect is said to have experienced very great difficulty in managing to have his own way, the King being loth that it should be encroached upon, for fear that any loss of space there would diminish grandeur. Some general communication along the whole extent of the private apartments was, however, indispensable; and this has been provided in the Corridor we have mentioned: it extends from the Visitors' Staircase and Ante-room, at the north end to near Edward the Third's Tower, 450 feet, but not in a direct line. "That branch of it which runs north and south has eight windows on its west, the other fourteen on its north side; and, between these divisions, the Corridor takes a bend, passing, as it were, behind what is called the Oak or Walnut Breakfast Room, which is built over the porch that forms the Royal Entrance. One side of this room forms a spacious bay, whose windows, like those of the Corridor, command a fine view of the whole Quadrangle and Keep."

Our interior illustration is

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER.

as it is called in the cheap catalogue just printed; or, the Ball Room, for which purpose it is generally appropriated. This is a fine apartment, 90 feet long, 32 feet broad, and 33 feet high; opening into St. George's Hall, at the southern end; and terminating at Cornwall Tower, on the North Terrace, in which is the noble window shown in our Engraving.

The walls and ceiling are gorgeously ornamented in the style of Louis Quatorze—gold upon a warm drab ground, beautifully executed; the emblematic designs over the doorways are very characteristic; as is also the fretwork, serving as an outer frame to six pieces of tapestry, representing the story of "Jason and Medea." They are not placed according to the incidents in the narrative, but so as to fit into the several compartments of the wall. The west side of the room (that opposite the fire-places) contains those representing the marriage of Jason and Creusa; the combat of the soldiers born of the Dragon's teeth; and the flight of Medea to Athens, after having murdered her two sons. On the east side are Jason pleading his faith to Medea; Creusa consumed by the fatal Robe; and Jason carrying off the Golden Fleece. These tapestries are from the celebrated Gobelin works; they are of great price, but of little worth as compositions: they are said to have decorated the rooms of Marie Antoinette; and, if we remember rightly, were presented by Charles the Tenth to King George the Fourth.

Opposite the window is a magnificent Malachite Vase, presented to Queen Victoria by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; and on either side is an elaborately worked Prussian granite tazza, presented to King William the Fourth by Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia. There are two noble chimney-pieces, of white marble and -mould; above which are mirrors; as well as in lofty plates flanking the window and at the opposite end of the apartment. The draperies are of rich crimson silk damask, as are also the chairs and fauteuils, which have richly-gilt frames. There are two circular tables, of classic design. From the ceiling hang four gorgeous lustres, of ormolu and cut glass; but additional light is given from candelabra placed around the room, upon state occasions. The floor is parquetry, and has a Wilton carpet. The upper end of this splendid room communicates, as we have stated, with St. George's Hall; and the door to the left of the illustration opens to the Waterloo Chamber, described in our Journal of September 26, 1846.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Season still with sports your serious hours.—DREYER.

Among the hosts of counts in the bills of indictment preferred by the prosecutors—we had nearly written persecutors—of woodcraft, it is singular they should have overlooked that which is certainly one of its cardinal objections. The boon exercises of flood and field are types, which, in the piping time of peace, bear record of hearts ardent of enterprise, and hands trained to effort. The practice of modern sporting, at least in this country, is a familiar application of the principle of the olden chivalry. But the fashion of the time has robbed it of an auxiliary, than which it could have better spared a more efficient ally. By the fashion of the time is meant that social change which accompanies the march of civilisation, we will call it, out of courtesy to conventionalism. The day was when "the field," in certain of its relations, was not held unbecomingly the presence of a maiden of condition. The day is, when has passed from it—probably, for ever—an occasion on which bright eyes were wont to rain especial influence. The last within our experience constitutes the present theme.

Hawking gave place, on the discovery of gunpowder, as Hunting must before the general application of steam to the purposes of travelling. Still it grew less, by degrees, as will the Chase—ill both shall be of the things that were. Falconry, to all fitting intents and purposes, became extinct, in this kingdom, within the last seven years. It is true we still have an Hereditary Grand Falconer; but, the establishment of that functionary, in reference to his title, is not, as the man says in the play, "in a concatenation accordingly." The late Lord Berners—a classic name in woodcraft—was the last of the falconers, in the true reading of their occupation.

Years ago, there used to be a fair held at the village of Valconsvaard, near Bois-le-Duc, in the Low Countries, for the sale of hunting-hawks. It was a colony of men who made a business of catching and training those birds. They were taken when emigrating south, in the winter months, from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—where alone the thorough blood is produced. The writer of this article spent a week, in the summer of 1834, with Lord Berners—on every day of which there was a hawk-pyrry: this was at that Nobleman's seat in Suffolk.

Is it necessary to state that the proper quarry of the falconer is the heroic? As the pursuit of the hare to the fox-hunter is the flight of the hawk at any manner fowl to the legitimate follower of the falcon.

One of the most striking features at Didlington was the Heronry. It was close to the house, on the borders of a piece of ornamental water; and there the herons dwelt, in vast communities. The kennel of the hawks was at "The High Ash," within the domain. It contained some ten or a dozen birds, and three Germans, to hunt them. During the day, the hawks were kept hooded; at night, their night-caps were removed. As a sport, the ideal of a gentle sylvan pastime is your falconry. The *devoir* of the cavalier engaged in it is to save the heron; hence, it is—or was—void of offence for the daintiest of dames. And right fair and well-favoured was the maid that, on the occasion at issue, took her pleasure on the Suffolk Wolds. Our place of meeting was generally some wizard heath, without trace of man's abode or handiwork. No sound broke the silent solitude, save the tinkle of the tiny silver-toned bells, worn by the hawks around their legs. Anon the quarry was discovered, returning homewards from the feeding fens, and then arose the musical cheer, "*Heron a la vole!*" Would ye have authority for Hawking how no rude sport? Let Juliet speak—

Hist! Romeo, hist! Oh for a falconer's voice,
To lure this "tarsel" gentle back again!

Mark that bright girl—list to her gleeful tone—sweet as the matin hymn of the skylark! There is a falcon on her wrist: they pluck the hood from its eyes: she poises it, so that the course of the heron comes within scope of its fierce glance; and now it is enlarged! Away, away it soars! and ride for your lives is the maxim of the company. You see not—care not whether ye rush! look and thought are bent upon the airy encounter. The chase halts points towards the horizon: imagine a burst after the setting sun! If you are fortunate enough to be up at the take, you observe that a "lure"—the counterfeit presentment of a pigeon—is thrown to the falcon—on which when it fastens, it is hooded, placed on the fist, and set aside for the day. Occasionally, two hawks are enlarged at the same time; but this is productive of inconvenience, as they are prone to fight with each other. . . . Such are the circumstances under which Hawking used whilom to lure lords and ladies abroad, to disport more wholesomely than eke in the polka, or the promenade in Hyde Park. Purge vice of its grossness, and you cleanse it of much of its offence: eschew the graftings of civilisation on the popular pastimes: deal with the turf and the chase, the flood and the field, in the character of healthful exercises and legitimate excitements, and it shall be lawful to

Season still with sports your serious hours.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting embraced a numerous field of horses, but only two, Tom Tulloch and the Terrier, were actually in favour, while, on the other hand, several were at a discount, and particularly the Baron, Sing, Jonathan Wild, and Sir Tatton Sykes. It is thought that at least 25 will start.

7 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	25 to 1 agst Dulcet (t aft off)	30 to 1 agst Plaudit
10 to 1 — The Baron	30 to 1 — Giantess	30 to 1 — Sis to Pergularia
16 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 — Jenny Wren (t)	33 to 1 — Tugnet
16 to 1 — Terrier (t)	25 to 1 — Khondooz	35 to 1 — Wolf Dog (t)
20 to 1 — Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 — Flahowigh (t)	40 to 1 — The Conjuror
20 to 1 — Sing	25 to 1 — Glossy	40 to 1 — Sorrell
20 to 1 — Kesheng		35 to 1 — Plantagenet

10 to 1 agst Lago (t)	25 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	25 to 1 agst Khondooz
15 to 1 — Eting	25 to 1 — Evenus	40 to 1 — Best Bower

40 to 1 agst Lunodote (t)	40 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	50 to 1 agst West India Planter
40 to 1 — Blingham (t)		

THURSDAY.—There was a very full muster this afternoon, and business was the order of the day, our quotations embracing a great number of horses, many of which, by the way, were in such small favour as to make it a question whether they ought to be returned. In this respect, our list assimilates to the formidable daily catalogue of railway prices, in which a host of bubble schemes are kept before that prince of flats, "the public." Money enough, however, was laid out on these nominal favourites to fix their prices; but, for this very reason, it is the

more necessary that we should give the names of the horses in *bona fide* favour, and these were the three first favourites in the list, Sir Tatton Sykes, Kesheng, Dulcet, Glossy, Khondooz, Cherry (Morella filly), and Auricula. A striking change will be found in the Cambridgehire betting—the sister to Joanna colt was backed heavily and became first favourite.

6 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	25 to 1 agst Dulcet (t aft off)	30 to 1 agst Plaudit
12 to 1 — The Baron	30 to 1 — Giantess	30 to 1 — Sis to Pergularia
16 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 — Jenny Wren (t)	33 to 1 — Tugnet
16 to 1 — Terrier (t)	25 to 1 — Khondooz	35 to 1 — Wolf Dog (t)
20 to 1 — Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 — Flahowigh (t)	40 to 1 — The Conjuror
20 to 1 — Sing	25 to 1 — Glossy	40 to 1 — Sorrell
20 to 1 — Kesheng		35 to 1 — Plantagenet

10 to 1 agst Lago (t)	25 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	25 to 1 agst Khondooz
15 to 1 — Eting	25 to 1 — Evenus	40 to 1 — Best Bower

40 to 1 agst Lunodote (t)	40 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	50 to 1 agst West India Planter
40 to 1 — Blingham (t)		

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added from the fund. One mile and a half. (4 Subs.)

Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs ..	.. (Crouch) 1
Mr. Knight's The Jolly Beggar, 5 yrs, 9st 9lb ..	.. .. 2
Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ..	.. .. 3

2 to 1 on the Duke. Won in a canter.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 sovs each; 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. Two miles. (58 Subs, 40 of whom declared.)

Lord Chesterfield's Cherry (Morella filly), 3 yrs ..	.. (Sharpe) 1
Sir William Stanley's Pic-nic, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb ..	.. .. 2
Mr. Melkiam's c by Touchstone, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ..	.. .. 3

A fine race with two.

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats, two miles. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Skelmerdine's Rolla, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ..	.. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Walsley's Heir at Law, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb ..	.. .. 2
Mr. Dixon's Amazon, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ..	.. .. 3 dr

The Derby and Chaddesdon Cavalry Stakes of 1 sov each, with 50 added, once round and a distance, were won by Mr. F. Pepper's Queen of Hearts, aged, 12st, beating Mr. Ellaby's Sir Roger, 6 yrs, 12st, and Mr. Lowe's Baronet, 5 yrs, 11st.

WEDNESDAY.

The Chatsworth Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Mile and three quarters.

Lord Chesterfield's Cherry, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ..	.. (Sharpe) 1
Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb ..	.. .. 2
Mr. Wildman's The Heirless, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb ..	.. .. 3

Won by two lengths.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Wadlow's Romance, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb ..	.. (Marlow) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John out of Prizeflower's dam, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb ..	.. .. 2

Won easy by a length.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £50. Two miles.

Mr. W. Scott's Drifted, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb ..	.. (Whitehouse) 1
Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb ..	.. .. 2
Mr. S. L. Fox's Palmsinger, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb ..	.. .. 3

Won in a canter.

The Ladies' Purse of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Heats, one mile.

Mr. Knight's Jolly Beggar, 5 yrs, 9st 10lb ..	.. (Warman) 0 1 1
Mr. F. Robbins' Sweetbriar, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb ..	.. .. 2 2
Mr. Langham's Elimeas, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb ..	.. .. 2 3 dr

Won easy.

A Match, one mile, between Mr. Berrington's Galia, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Crouch), and Mr. Robinson's Easter Monday, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, was won cleverly by the former.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been somewhat extensive, yet the show of samples here to-day was by no means large. Monday's surplus supply was mostly cleared off at that day's prices, yet the trade was in a very sluggish state. There was very little business doing in foreign wheat, free or in bond. The holders, however, were not disposed to give away much in price. We had hardly any malting barley on show. This article was quite as dear; so, also, were the grinding sorts. Superfine malt—both old and new—moved off steadily, at full prices, in other kinds very little was doing. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were quite as dear.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 7200; barley, 5130; oats, 3580. Irish: Wheat, —s; barley, —s; oats, 3680. Foreign: wheat, 3590; barley, 5490; oats, 7050. Flour, 4150 sacks and 2780 barrels; malt 3940 quarters.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 33s; malting ditto, 35s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 67s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto, white, 27s to 30s; tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; mangle, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s to 68s; Suffolk, 49s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danish, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 68s per quarter. In Bond: Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A steady demand still exists for cakes and Linseed at very full prices. In all other articles a limited business is doing.

Linseed, English, towing, 55s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Homestead, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rape-seed, new, 22l to 22s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 11l 10s to 12l 10s; ditto, foreign, 12l 10s to 13l 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 15l 0s to 15s 2s per ton. Canary, 60s to 62s per last of 10 quarters. English butter, the supply of which is large, is rather heavy, at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. English butter, the supply of which is large, is rather heavy, at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. Extra, up to 6s 6d. Foreign, red, 40s to 42s; extra, 40s to 42s; white, 40s to 42s; extra, 40s to 42s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 0d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 45s 4d; peas, 45s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 33s 11d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 5d; beans, 41s 0d; peas, 40s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—We have to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of Tea; yet the quotations rule about stationary.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar moved off steadily, at full prices. Refined goods are, however, somewhat lower; brown grocery selling at 62s to 62½d, and standard lumpa 63s per cwt. English crushed 33s.

Rice.—The market is rather scantily supplied with this article; nevertheless, owing to the high prices demanded by the importers, the transactions are on a limited scale. Good white Bengal is worth 20s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to notice a very active demand for Irish butter, at a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 9s to 10s; Carrick, 9s to 10s; Cork, 9s to 9s 6d; Waterford, 9s to 9s 6d; and Sligo, 9s to 9s 6d. Dutch butter is in active request, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. Best Friesland, 10s to 11s; and inferior kinds, 7s to 8s per cwt. English butter, the supply of which is large, is rather heavy, at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. The best of the best, inferior and good sorts, 9s to 10s; and Devon, 9s to 10s per cwt. Fresh steaks, at 11s to 13s per dozen. The best parcels of bacon moved off steadily, at full prices; but other kinds are neglected. Prime small Waterford, landed, is worth 60s to 68s; and inferior and heavy, 50s to 58s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, very little is doing. At present the prices of Irish hams have sold at 90s to 100s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Russian is in good request, at 46s 3d for prime Y.C. on the spot. For forward delivery, a good business is doing, at 45s to 46s 6d per cwt. Town tallow firm, at 42s 6d to 43s, net cash.

Oil.—Palm is firm, at 34s to 35s, for good; linseed oil, at 24s 9d to 25s per cwt. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5; and straw, £1 6s to £1 11s per load.

Wool.—There is more doing in English wools, at full prices; but foreign and colonial command very little attention.

Potatoes.—This market is active, and prices have an upward tendency.

Coals (Friday).—Morrison's, 17s; Russell's, 17s 9d; Stewart's, 18s 6d; Caradoc, 17s 6d; Kelloc, 18s 3d; Tees, 18s 6d; Riddell's, 17s; and Wylam, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of new hops exceeding the wants of the dealers, the demand is in a very inactive state, and in some instances, the quotations (which are ruling unusually low) have a downward tendency. The duty may be called 220,000. New Sussex pockets, 23s 1s to 24s 7s; Weald of Kent ditto, 24s 4s to 24s 15s; Mild and East Kent ditto, 24s 10s to 25s 3s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer here, to-day, was good, but of middling quality. The prime sorts, &c., were mostly disposed of at Monday's prices; but the value of all other kinds had a downward tendency. There were in the market 340 oxen and cows, 970 sheep, and 20 calves from abroad. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the mutton trade ruled dull, at barely late rates; and a clearance was with difficulty effected. The supply of calves was smaller than for some time past; yet the sale for that description of stock was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lb. Pigs were a slow inquiry, at unaltered currencies. Milch cows were dull, at from 16l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 948; cows, 111; sheep, 5430; calves, 254; pigs, 500.

Neugate and Leadhall (Friday).—We had a very slow inquiry this morning at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has scarcely ever been known a period when an absence of business, like the present, has prevailed. Consols have scarcely varied a fraction during the week, with the exception of Wednesday, when a slight advance occurred, which was not supported on the following day. The jobbers, generally, are closing their books for the present account, and considerable "casting over" appears probable. No alteration in prices seems likely, until after the opening of Reduced and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. In the Discount Market, money is a shade more in demand, at a slight advance. The state of the Market, at the close of the week, will be seen in the subjoined list of quotations.—Three per Cent. Consols Annuites, 95½; Three per Cent. Annuites, 17½; 95; India Bonds, new, £1000, 28 p.; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1½d., 19; Ditto, £500, 19; Ditto, Small, 19.

The Foreign Market takes of the dullness that prevails in the English House. Mexican has not materially varied, although doubts being entertained as to the probabilities of Santa Anna's sanctioning the recent conversion, if he should again resume the Presidency. The price on Monday was 25, and at which it

(nominally) remains, no bargains having occurred for the last day or two. Spanish Actives are tolerably firm; the speculators considering it probable that, after the Royal marriages, some terms will be offered to the holders of the Five per Cent Stock, with regard to the overdue coupons. The closing quotation is 26½. The Three per Cents are firm at 37½ to 37½. In Portuguese, no transactions have occurred for some days. It ranges from 41 to 43. The prices of the only securities dealt in at the close of the week will be found annexed.—Brazilian Bonds, Account, 87; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent, 21½; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Spanish 5 per Cent, Account, 26½; Ditto 3 per Cent, Account, 37½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent, 97½; Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 92½.

Absence of business has produced its usual effect upon prices in the Share Market, a gradual decline having occurred. The established lines cannot, however, be otherwise than good investments, at the present range of prices. Competition cannot be anticipated, under the most favourable circumstances, for three or four years at least. But, looking at the probable state of the Money Market, and the difficulty of procuring a steady supply of labour when a general commencement of the new lines occur, as well as the increased value of material, every probability seems in favour of a much longer period intervening. Opinions of this description are current among private capitalists, who are quietly investing, but prices are not affected by such operations. Unless the jobbers purchase, which they only do when the public generally are inclined for speculation, prices do not largely vary. At present, this is certainly not the case, and the Market is, consequently, dull, many of the leading dealers not regularly attending. The list of prices affixed will display the state of things at the close of the week:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 127; Caledonian, 20½; Direct Northern, 1½; Eastern Counties, 21½; Ditto, New, 6½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Northern, 10; Great North of England, New, 51½; Ditto, New, 19; Great Western Half Shares, 77; Ditto, New, 6½; Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 21½; Ditto Half Shares, 51; Lancaster and Carlisle, 58; Leeds and Bradford, 74; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto, New, 5; London and Brighton, 58; London and Croydon, 21½; London and North Western, 194; Ditto, Quarters, 20½; Ditto, New Shares, 15½; London and South Western, 67; Manchester and Leeds Fifths, 7½; Ditto Sixteenths, 7½; Ditto Extension, ½ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 72; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 134; Ditto, New, 33; Newcastle and Berwick, 24½; Norfolk, 133; North British, 32½; Ditto Half Shares, 14½; Ditto Quarters, 2½ xn.; North Staffordshire, 1½ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6½; Scottish Central, 18; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; South Eastern and Dover, 37½; Ditto, No. 1, 21½; Ditto, No. 2, 12½; South Wales, 3½; West Riding Union, 1½ pm.; West Cornwall, ½; York and Newcastle, 40½; Ditto, New, 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Luxembourg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 1½; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Vierzon, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½; Paris and Rouen, 36½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols receded yesterday about ¼ per cent., but afterwards closed at 95½ for Money and Time. Russian Stock improved to 11½. In Shares there was nothing of consequence done.

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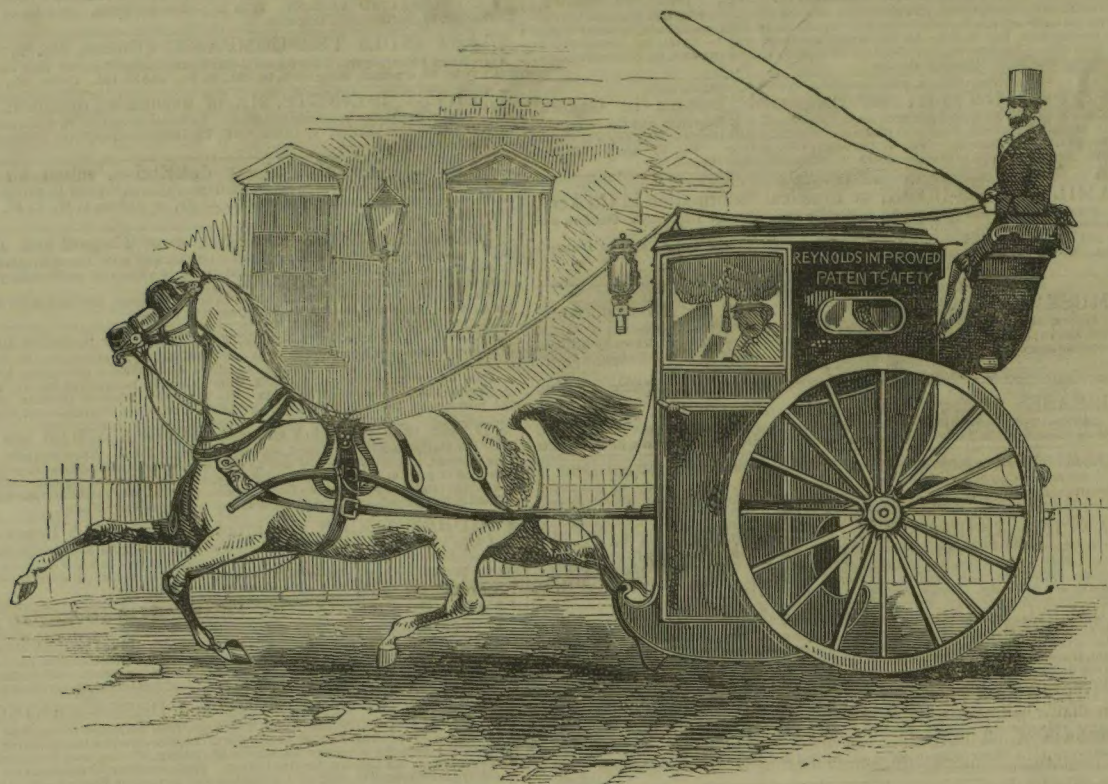
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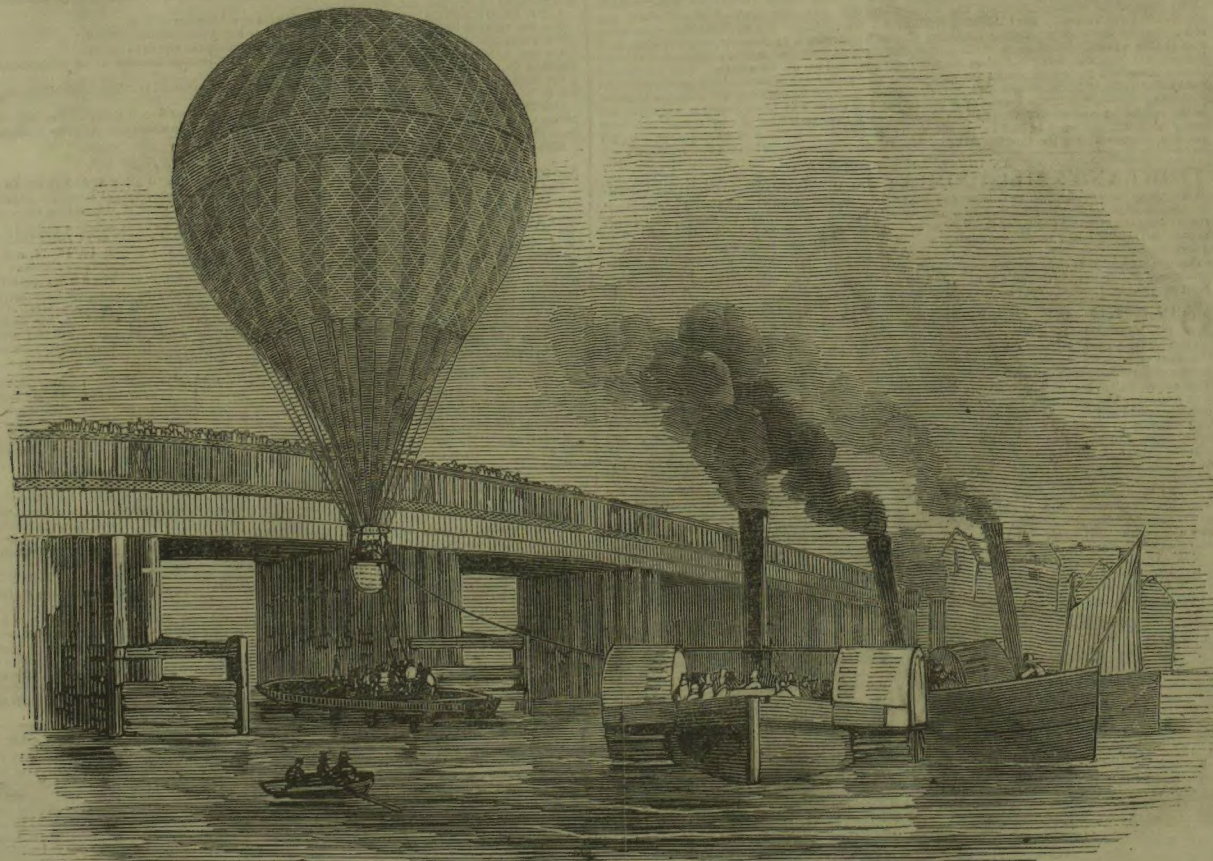
NEW PATENT SAFETY CAB.

EVERY contribution to the improvement of the public conveyances of the metropolis is of some moment to its in-dwellers as well as to its visitors. The specimen before us has been designed to remedy the general objection made to the driver sitting before the passenger, so as to obstruct his view; and for this purpose, the driving-seat is placed behind the body, which is constructed on the principle of a Brougham. The inventor and patentee of this carriage novelty is Mr. Reynolds, coach-builder, of the New-road.

It is curious to reflect upon the variety of changes devised in our metropolitan public carriages during the present century. Hackney coaches were first established in London more than two centuries since; but, only within our own time has it been discovered that one horse and a small carriage will carry a diner-out as safely to his destination as a lumbering coach, with a pair of horses—and this with a reduction of one-third of the expense. The cabriolet we borrowed from France, in the first instance; but, the small box-like "cabs" of the present day occasionally remind one of the little town coaches of Queen Anne's time. The drivers, too, are no longer huge bundles of coats; nor do they merit the censure Mr. Macculloch throws upon the coachmen: "speaking generally," he says, "the coaches are the dirtiest, most disagreeable vehicles, that can well be imagined, and the horses and drivers are but little superior; forming a striking contrast to the elegance and commodiousness of the private carriages, the excellence of the horses, and the neatness of the servants."

THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON UPON THE THAMES.

YESTERDAY week, Mr. Green's great Nassau Balloon was seen floating up the river Thames; the circumstances which gave rise to this new passage being as follow:—It appears that Mr. Green had been advertised to ascend in his balloon from Cremorne Gardens, on Friday evening; and, late on Thursday night, the Imperial Gas Company declined to supply the gas (as they had done on previous occasions), stating that they could not spare the requisite quantity for the inflation. The announcement was then withdrawn. The public disappointed of a balloon ascent is not, however, a matter "to be made light of;" and Mr. Ellis, the proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, bethought himself of applying to the London Gas Company, whose works are situated somewhat below Vauxhall Bridge. Mr. Hutchinson, the Engineer-in-Chief, consented; Mr. Green was despatched with the Balloon to the Company's works, and it was inflated in the short space of an hour and a quarter. The Balloon was then transferred to a barge, which was attached to the *Starlight* iron steam-boat, and thus it was towed up to Cremorne Gardens. To clear the two bridges, it was disengaged from the barge, and allowed to ascend into the air, and pulled forward until it had cleared the obstacles. In the same manner, it was transferred from the barge into the Gardens with safety; and, on alighting upon the open space from whence the Balloon usually starts, Mr. Green and his companions, of whom there were several in the car, were greeted with animating rounds of cheers by the spectators. The appearance of the Balloon, when towed up the river, was novel, and attracted crowds of persons. The Balloon arrived at the Gardens at a quarter-past five o'clock, and shortly afterwards ascended, taking its course rapidly towards Essex, where Mr. Green effected a safe descent at Leighton.



THE NASSAU BALLOON PASSING BATTERSEA-BRIDGE, ON ITS PASSAGE UP THE THAMES.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. J. T."—You may get Mr. Bryan's "History of the French and English Chess Match," which no Chess Player in this country should be without, of Hastings, of Carey-street, or at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." We cannot undertake to procure Chess Books for Correspondents.

"Long, Long Ago."—See the Chess Enigmas in the present Number.

"J. W."—In your solution of Pouzian's six-move Problem, the two first steps are correct, but the third must be Queen to her R's 4th (ch); and the next, Q to her 4th (ch). The last two moves are obvious.

"Junior."—You may obtain the little pamphlet of the Stanley and Rousseau Match, of Mr. Hurst, Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," King William-street, Strand—and you will find in it many beautiful and instructive games.

"W. T. G."—Practice—practice is indispensable. Treatises on openings and endings of the game are valuable auxiliaries; but he who plays mainly from book must often be embarrassed by the occurrence of circumstances for which his studies afford no precedent, and in which his theoretical knowledge will sometimes prove an incumbrance rather than a help, unless accompanied by experience for its ready application.

"E. H."—Glasgow.—The solution of Enigma No. 58 is not difficult. Try again: your others are correct.

"G. A. H."—We have already given the solution of No. 1 by D'Orville; but, if you send the position correctly described, we will repeat it.

"L. I. C."—Hull.—The second edition of Dr. Roger's "Economic Chess-Board," we believe, is published, but we have not seen it. Write to the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Your problem in four moves is very pretty; that in five may be solved with ease in three.

"Sphinx."—Much too simple for publication.

"F. M. S."—Kensington.—Enigma No. 55 is correctly printed. We know of no distinction.

"C. J. S."—Your opponent is wrong. The second Queen has in everything the power of the first. Before attempting to play Chess, these simple rules should be learnt from some Elementary Treatise on the Game.

"Egrew Omondaios."—We regret to say we are unacquainted with the game.

"Tension." Brighton.—You have described the situation incorrectly, since the rules of the game will not admit of two pieces standing on the same square at one time.

"Bou Maza." Paris.—Your problems shall be examined. The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" has been published regularly for the last five years. It appears in Monthly Numbers. You may probably get it through Gallegiani.

"C. F. S."—A small stake is usually played for in all Chess Clubs, it having been found impracticable without some such regulation to induce young players to take proper odds when playing with their superiors. In the marked Pawn Game, "perpetual check" constitutes a drawn game. We have no time to hunt for a particular game in old numbers.

Solutions by "A. Z.," "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "Feitz," "M. T. F.," "Dombey and Son," and "Guillem," are correct. Those by "Badmansir," "Rufus," "D. P.," "G. B.," and "Argus," are all wrong.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 61.—By an old Subscriber.

WHITE.
K at Q 3rd
Q at her B 7th
P's at K Kt 5th and K B 2nd

BLACK.
K at his 3rd
P at K B 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 62.—By Mr. R. A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE.
K at his 2nd
B at K 3rd
B at K 6th
Kt at K B 5th
Kt at Q 5th

BLACK.
K at his 5th

White to play, and mate in four moves. These positions have never yet been published.

No. 63.—By Mr. McG.

WHITE.
K at his Kt 7th
Q at K Kt 3rd
R at K R 6th
Kt at Q 7th
P at K R 5th

BLACK.
K at Q 4th
Q at her B 2nd
R at Q 3rd
P at Q B 5th

White to play, and mate in four moves. These positions have never yet been published.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HARRWITZ.

This much talked-of contest terminated a few days since in favour of the English player, the score at the conclusion being—

	Mr. S.	Mr. H.	Drawn.
In the Games wherein Mr. S. gave Pawn and Two Moves	4	3	0
In the Games where he gave Pawn and Move	1	6	1
And in the Even Games	7	0	0
Total	12	9	1

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 140.

By H. P. of Newcastle.

WHITE.
1. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch) K to his 5th (best) (a)
2. R takes R Q takes Kt (b)
3. Q to K sq (ch) K B to K 6th (best)
4. Q takes Q B (ch) K to his 4th
5. R to K 7th—mate

BLACK.
(a) 1. R or B interposes
2. R takes R or B Plays his best
3. R to K B 5th (double ch) K to his 5th
4. Q—mates
(b) If he play otherwise he may be easily mated in one or two moves.

The Solution of Mendheim's great Problem next week.

SOLUTION TO THE END-GAME OF H.

BREDE.

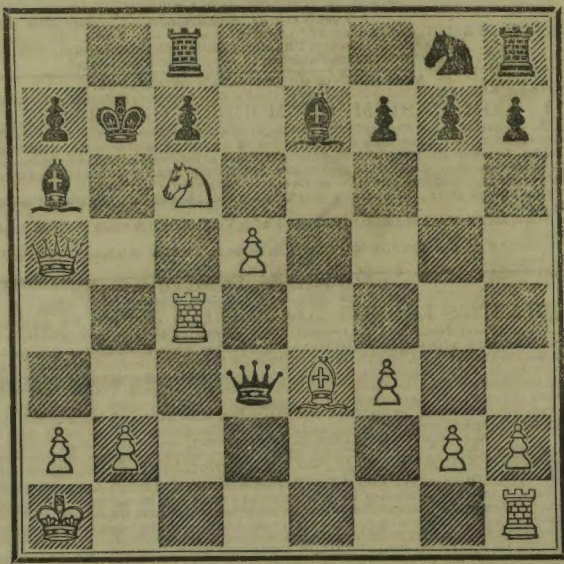
BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th. This is the key move, let White now play as he can Black must win. R takes P or (a)
2. R to Q 7th (ch and wins) (a) 1. R to R 6th (ch)
2. R to Q 3rd, and if White takes the Pawn, checks with R at Q 7th and wins as before

PROBLEM, No. 142.

For this beautiful position we are indebted to Professor Forbes, to whom it occurred in actual play at the St. George's Chess Club.

White having to play gave mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME PLAYED LATELY AT THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. G. HAMMOND AND MR. STANLEY, OF NEW YORK.

BLACK (Mr. G. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q B P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. P takes P	Castles (K side)
3. Q P two	P takes P	18. P takes Kt P	Q takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	19. B takes Kt	P takes B
5. Q B P one	P takes P	20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R
6. Castles	Q P one	21. Q to K R 4th	R to K Kt
7. Q R P one	B to R 4th	22. Q takes P (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
8. Q Kt P two	P to Q B 7th	23. B to B 6th	Q to Kt
9. Q takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. B takes R	Q takes B
10. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2d	25. K R P one	B to Q 5th
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	26. K R to B	K R P one
12. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	27. R to Q B 7th	Q to Q Kt
13. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	28. K R to Q B	K to R 2nd
14. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	29. Q to B 5th (ch)	
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		

The conduct of this game throughout has been highly creditable to Mr. H., although some of his adversary's moves have been decidedly weak.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

BETWEEN THE LATE DR. BLEDOV AND MR. MONGREDIEN.

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q to K B 3rd (b)	Q R to B sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. K B to his 5th	Q R to his sq
3. Q P two	P takes P	23. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	B checks	24. B takes Kt	Q takes B
5. Q B P one	P takes P	25. Q R to Q B 4th	K B P two
6. Castles	Q P one	26. Q R to K B 4th	K R to K B sq
7. Q R P one	B to Q R 4th	27. K R to K sq	K R to B 2nd (c)
8. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. K R to K 6th	Q R to K B sq
9. Q Kt takes P (a)	K Kt to B 3rd	29. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
10. K R P one	Castles	30. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	31. Q R to K R 4th	R to K 2nd
12. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	32. Q R takes K R P	Q R P one (d)
13. Q Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	33. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
14. P takes B	Q Kt to K 4th	34. Q R to K B 6th	K to his sq
15. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)		
16. Q takes Kt	Q to her sq	35. Q R takes R (ch)	K takes R
17. K B to Q 3rd	K R to K sq	36. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
18. Q to K B 5th	Q to her 2nd	37. Q takes P (ch)	K to his sq
19. Q to K Kt 5th	K R P one	38. Q to Kt 8th	
20. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to her sq		

(a) Q to her Kt 3rd is a much more vigorous method of carrying on the attack at this juncture.
(b) R takes R (ch) would not have improved his game, we believe; since Black, having a Pawn advantage, would be strengthened by exchanging pieces.
(c) Q R to K sq would have been better play.
(d) He has nothing to do but abide the impending stroke.
(e) Q takes K Kt P (ch), followed by Q R to K R 8th, might have hastened the catastrophe.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

The funeral of the late Earl of Yarborough took place on Thursday week, at the family mausoleum at Brocklesby; the remains of the deceased Earl having been brought round by water, in his Lordship's yacht, the *Kestrel*, which arrived in the Humber on the Monday previous, escorted by her Majesty's steamer *Lightning*, from the Downs. It was not, however, until the Wednesday following, the day previous to the funeral, that the remains of his Lordship were landed from the *Kestrel*; and this was effected in the retired little creek of Killingholm, situate on the banks of the Humber, about eight miles above Grimsby, and distant about six miles from the mansion at Brocklesby; the *Kestrel* firing minute guns corresponding with his Lordship's age, sixty-five. The outer coffin, which brought the remains to this country, was enveloped in a Union-Jack, and in this manner was placed in the hearse, which was waiting for its reception, and followed by a mourning coach with the chief mourners, was conveyed to the mansion at Brocklesby, and inclosed in a superb coffin.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, the funeral procession left the mansion. The body was preceded by the crew and officers of the *Kestrel*; and the late Earl's two sons, Lord Worsley (the present Earl), and Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, R.N., as chief mourners. On arriving at the mausoleum, in the grounds of Brocklesby, the coffin was removed from the hearse, the officers of the *Kestrel* acting as pall-bearers. The service was then read by the Dean of Lincoln; and the body being deposited in the mausoleum, the procession returned to the family mansion. There were upwards of 1,000 spectators, among whom the deepest sorrow was evinced.

After the funeral, the officers and crew of the *Kestrel* returned to their ship, and she being no longer owned by a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the white ensign of St. George ceased to be hoisted on board, and the red ensign was displayed instead. The yacht afterwards got under way with the officers and crew on their return to Cowes.